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16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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AT LEAST FORTY DEAD

Result of a Boiler Explosion at Detroit.

MANY BODIES RECOVERED

Twenty People Suffering from Serious Injuries.

HEROIC WORK OF THE RESCUERS

Immense Buildings Wrecked and Scores of Human Beings Buried in the Wreck.

NEWSPAPER CLERKS AMONG THE VICTIMS

Undertakers Fight over the Body of a Man Not Yet Dead—Cause of the Explosion Unknown.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 6.—The battery of boilers in the building of The Evening Journal exploded at 9 o'clock this morning, wrecking the buildings 45 and 47 West Larned Street, killing, it is believed, at least forty persons, wounding twenty others more or less seriously, and causing a money loss of $60,000.

The Known Dead.

A number of bodies have been taken from the ruins. The list of dead as revealed by the search is as follows:

DUNLAP, WILLIAM W., of Dunlap-Rogers Typograph Supply Company.
HAWES, WILLIAM, aged sixteen, mailer for The Journal.
LARIVERE, HENRY, mailing clerk for The Journal.
REIGER, E. L., machinist, employed by Dunlap & Co.
REUTH, JOHN J., aged seventeen, apprentice to Dunlap & Co.
ROSS, JAMES, stereotyper for The Journal.
SAXBY, WALTER P., machinist, employed by Dunlap & Co.
SHAW, GEORGE, aged sixteen, mailer for The Journal.
SOULE, GEORGE H., engraver.
TAPELY, LIZZIE, aged twenty, employed by Davis & Co.
WALSH, HENRY, boy employed by Kohlbrand Engraving Company.
—, unidentified boy.

The Missing.

A large number are missing and are believed to have been killed. Among them are:

BAUER, CARRIE, bookkeeper for Hiller's bindery.
BOMMER, JOHN, employe of Kohlbrand Engraving Company.
BRADLEY, JOSEPH, carpenter for Dunlap & Co.; leaves a wife and two children.
BREITENBECHER, JOHN, employe of Hiller's bindery.
BRETZ ROSA, employe of Hiller's bindery.
CAMPBELL, JOHN.
DERBY, JOHN S., carpenter for Dunlap & Co.
FRITZ, Miss SUE, aged twenty, apprentice to Dunlap & Co.
GORDON, JOHN.
HILLER, HATTIE, employe of Hiller's bindery.
HILLER, KATE, forewoman, Hiller's bindery.
KOERBER, JOHN, employe of Hiller's bindery.
LA CROIX, NELSON, stoker for The Journal.
LEONARD, KITTIE, employe of Davis & Co.
LICHTENBERG, EMMA, employe of Hiller's bindery.
LIESE, MINNIE, employe of Hiller's bindery.
LIND, CHARLES, employe of Hiller's bindery.
MILLER, GEORGE J., employe in Hiller's bindery.
MORGAN, ROSE, employe of Hiller's bindery.
NEUGUAR, JENNIE, employe of Hiller's bindery.
PARKINS, ERNEST, mail clerk for The Journal.
REYNOLDS, WILLIAM.
SCHRIEBER, ADOLPH, employe of Hiller's bindery.
TAYLOR, LIZZIE.
THOMAS, JAMES, machinist for Dunlap & Co.
UHLIK, ANNA, employe of Hiller's bindery.
WARD, MICHAEL, stereotyper for The Journal.
WEIDBUSH, ANNA, employe of Hiller's bindery.
WEIDBUSH, BERTHA, employe of Hiller's bindery.
WILSON, EUGENE.

The Injured.

Those most seriously injured were:

BERESFORD, JOSEPH A., bookkeeper for P. F. Collier & Co., slightly injured.
FOYE, H. G.; cut about head and face.
GEORGE, CORNELIUS, foreman Journal mailing room; seriously scalded about head and breast, and injured in hips.
HERGERT, CHARLES, employed at John Davis & Co.'s; bruised around head and body, and scalded by acid.
HILDERSCHEID, ANDREW; lacerated by splintered glass.
HOLT, JAMES, sixteen years old, employed by Speaker Printon Company; deep gash across face; other injuries, but not serious.
HOLDEN, LUCY A., stenographer for P. F. Collier & Co.; slightly injured.
LYNCH, A. D., stereotyper on Journal; hand, arm, and face burned; contusion of scalp; injuries not serious.
MEINER, FRANK G., artist for Calvert Lithographing Company; seriously cut about head with glass.
MYERS, MARTIN, cut in neck; not serious.
MILLER, HERMAN, office boy for Calvert Lithographing Company; knocked down and severely cut by falling glass.
O'DONOGHUE, ANNIE, legs and face crushed; badly injured on body; condition serious.
OTT, WALTER, artist for Calvert Lithographing Company; hands and wrists cut.
ROBINSON, MARGARET L., stenographer, P. F. Collier & Co.; slightly injured.
SPECK, CARRIE A.; face cut by flying glass.
THOMPSON, T., engineer, Journal; badly cut and bruised.
VINTER, JOSEPH, bookkeeper Davis & Co.; painfully injured, but not seriously.
WEBER, ALBERT, pressman on Journal; badly burned on hand, arm, and feet; scalp lacerated, and unconscious; injuries probably fatal.
WILLIAMS, THOMAS, assistant foreman Journal composing room; struck in head by steam pipe; injuries not serious.

The Detroit Journal office was situated at Shelby and Larned Streets, occupying for its main offices a seventy-foot front on Larned Street. Next, east of its building and in part of the same block, were two twenty-foot front buildings. One of these, No. 45, was wholly occupied by John Davis & Co., saleratus manufacturers and dealers in grocers' supplies, while in the basement of the other were the two boilers which exploded.

Just above the boiler room on the first floor was The Journal's mailing room. The second floor was occupied by the Kohlbrand Engraving Company, and W. W. Dunlap's agency for Rogers Typograph Supplies. On the third and fourth floors were J. George Hiller's bookbindery, and the top floor was The Journal's stereotyping room.

Three stereotypers were at work on The Journal's floor at the time of the explosion, about thirty girls in the bookbindery, besides the proprietor, a machinist, and several others in the typograph supply shop, several engravers and assistants in the Kohlbrand Company's rooms, and a force of clerks on the ground floor—the mailing room. Six persons were in the Davis Building. In the basement were the engineer, fireman, and several pressmen.

The first intimation the neighborhood got of the disaster was a tremendous report, followed by a blinding cloud of débris, smoke, and steam, and before this had cleared away, the whole five floors and the people working on them were in an inextricable mass of wreckage.

The force of the explosion had thrown down the wall between 45 and 47 Larned Street, and the joists which rested on it came tumbling down, tearing themselves away from the adjoining wall. A heavy fire wall separated this building from the main building of The Journal Company. The weight of this was sufficient to withstand the shock of the explosion, and although several holes were blown through it, the wall remained standing.

Firemen were there in a minute from the next corner. The whole down-town division of the department, followed by volunteers from the crowd that collected, started to dig into the ruins.

Digging in the Ruins.

Near the top Annie O'Donoghue was found, her head a mass of bloody flesh, from which faint cries for a priest were emitted constantly. She was carried to the hospital.

One poor fellow, stunned and helpless, lay just upon the edge of the pile. He was taken out and passed to volunteer helpers. Then another, whose feet were pinioned, was reached, but it was found that he could not be released. Constant digging finally effected his release, and he was placed in one of the ambulances.

Near the top of the ruins one arm and the leg of a man protruded. The remainder of the body was buried beneath the rubbish. At intervals the arm moved feebly. The rescuers centred their efforts upon this point and worked bravely to effect a release as quickly as possible. Many minutes elapsed before he was lifted into an ambulance. At that time it was not determined whether life was extinct, but he was unconscious.

As the workers dug into the ruins and the air got into them, the furnace fires set the wreckage from the bindery ablaze, and the wreckers were driven back by smoke, through which, from time to time, came muffled cries for help. The firemen worked heroically, and streams turned on the blaze soon checked the fire, so that a gang of 200 laborers which had been collected could get into the débris and pull it into the street.

Charles Hackett was found in the third story of the ruins in the rear, to which approach was had through the alley. He reported there had been four or five girls on the floor with him. He did not seem to be seriously injured.

Pinioned in the Wreck.

As the diggers continued their work in front of the wrecked building the upraised arm of a man was uncovered on the sidewalk not far from where four other bodies were taken out. It was necessary to move huge pieces of stone windowsill and fragments of machinery before the body could be released. The victim had escaped the steam and smoke, but his head was crushed into a shapeless mass. He was identified as Henry Lariviere, a Journal mailing clerk.

Two more bodies were found at the same corner, making four taken from that spot. They presented an awful sight as the hot bricks and smoking timbers were pulled away. One was sitting bolt upright, with his back to the street; the other was just below him, and had been caught as he plunged headlong downward. This was Dunlap, the Typograph supply dealer. The other was that of George Shaw, a Journal clerk.

Another body was found half an hour later. It was that of a young man in blouse and overalls, and it lay under all the rubbish on the sidewalk. A great block of stone had fallen upon his head, crushing it flat.

The seventh body, apparently that of a machinist, was taken from the sidewalk in front of the building soon after 1 o'clock and then the workmen were driven back while a rope was thrown over an overhanging wall. It was pulled down by a gang of men stationed on a building across the street.

Rescuers Driven Back.

Shortly after the rescue of Hackett, the firemen and citizens engaged in clearing away the wreckage at the rear of the building caught sight of two bodies, a man's and a girl's, under a great heap of beams, boards, and bricks. It was thought at first that both were dead, but some one said he could see the bodies move and could hear faint moans. Efforts to reach them were redoubled, but about this time the fire spread to the rear of the building, driving the workers back.

About the same time another man was discovered below an immense heap at another corner. He was shouting. The workers saw him crouching in a large barrel, which was standing upright, and into which he must have fallen feet first. Cries of encouragement were sent back to him, but hope failed when it was seen the flames were slowly creeping toward him. All three had to be abandoned when the smoke and flames drove their helpers back.

A Waif's Experience.

John Lemon, a waif, had an experience as thrilling as that of any one who escaped from the ruins. A few minutes after 11 o'clock he was hauled out of the ruins. There was dust on every inch of his person, a scratch on his cheek, and slight burns on his hands. He was trembling violently fifteen minutes after his escape, but he had clung to his overcoat and hat, and he could talk in a disconnected way.

He had started for The Journal office to see a friend, but got into the wrong building. He was on the third floor when the crash came, and bricks fell around him. He was dazed, but he looked for a door. The floor under him sank and tipped so quickly that he could not escape. As he went down he caught a glimpse of a girl running and of a man who yelled "Billy!" After the first drop there was a gradual sinking. He thinks it was three minutes going down. Lemon found himself penned up in a small, dark place with a hole at one side. His thoughts traveled over his past life with the rapidity of lightning. He was nearly inclosed, nothing was pressing upon him, but he knew not at what moment an enormous weight might crush him. He was in one of those cavities which exist in the wreck of every collapsed building, and he was comparatively safe if only he could get out before the fire and smoke should come to stifle or burn him.

"I must work my way out or die," Lemon said to himself. At that moment smoke poured into his small compartment, but not in such quantities as to overcome him. It caused him to look around, and he saw a small hole at his right, into which he began to throw brick and other pieces of the rubbish around him. Not long after this he heard a voice below him beg that nothing more be thrown down. It sounded to him like the voice of the man who called "Billy" at the time of the crash. Lemon kept at work, however, enlarging the space around him as much as possible. He had no idea

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FIGURES FOR WURSTER

Mr. Grout, However, Says the Police Returns Are Inaccurate.

GRAVE ERRORS IN MANY DISTRICTS

Republicans Said to Have Been Betting While Returns Were Held Back.

BALLOTS NOT KEPT IN THE BOXES

Mr. Grout, Mr. York, and Others Tell of Peculiarities in the Canvass—The Police Figures.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Republican politicians of Brooklyn claim that Frederick W. Wurster is elected by between 2,000 and 3,000 plurality, the regular Democrats will not accept the figures of the Police Commissioner, on which this claim is made.

The regular Democrats say the returns were delayed; that the police figures differ from those furnished to the Democratic Campaign Committee, and that, in going over the canvassers' returns, sent to Police Headquarters yesterday, in twelve wards, 350 votes that were credited to Wurster by the police Tuesday night were found to be for Mr. Grout, thus making a difference of 700.

All day long very ugly stories were afloat regarding the police returns. It was said that the returns had been held back in order to facilitate certain persons in making bets.

It was also said that certain prominent Republican politicians had been betting heavily upon the returns, and that the knowing ones, even in the face of the returns in the interest of Mr. Grout, made bets that Wurster would be elected.

One thing is certain, and that is the Democrats who are interested in Mr. Grout's affairs, are determined not to accept the figures of Police Commissioner Welles as being reliable, and that the matter will be fought to the bitter end.

"We are just as positive now," said Bernard J. York to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, "that Mr. Grout is elected, and we do not intend to give in. The official count must determine the matter, and ballots which we now know were voted for Mr. Grout, were thrown out as defective, simply because the cross was not perfectly made."

Edward M. Grout is also positive in his own mind that he has been elected. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday afternoon he said, in answer to the question whether he conceded the election of Mr. Wurster:

"I do not, for the reason that it was very evident that the returns that came out of Police Headquarters as they came last night were not to be relied upon. They did not come with the uniformity and regularity that the returns came on the State ticket.

"When it came to the Mayoralty, the returns first were all for Wurster, and then for Grout. While they were all my way certain well known Republicans were out trying to place bets. After an hour or two the figures returned to Wurster again.

"When they began to turn to Wurster, the Police Department issued a statement of figures, and in half an hour admitted an error of a couple of thousand in their statement. I do not care anything about the Police Department returns. This vote has got to be canvassed. There will be every means taken to properly examine and test this vote."

Mr. Grout also said he had heard that the ballots had, in many instances, been taken to Police Headquarters in bundles, instead of in the ballot boxes. He did not want to be quoted as sayink that, as his information was only from hearsay. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES subsequently ascertained that the information was correct.

This way of carrying the ballots is in violation of the law, which requires that the ballots be placed in the ballot boxes, which are to be sealed.

Mr. Grout was asked if he had ascertained whether there had been any defective ballots. He said he had heard that there were many.

"Some of the ballots which were in my favor," he said, "were thrown out, as I understand, because the X was not as clearly defined as the canvassers desired. That was the only excuse for throwing them out."

"How are you able to determine whether they were really defective ballots?" the reporter asked.

"I will wait until the official canvass," replied Mr. Grout, "and if the vote is a close one I am sure the matter will be taken into the courts. There is one thing certain, we are determined to get the true verdict of the people."

James McMahon, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of this city, who was Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, that had charge of Mr. Grout's campaign, yesterday afternoon said:

"We will not concede that Mr. Wurster is elected. We feel positive that Mr. Grout has been successful, and we are determined that the matter shall be thoroughly sifted.

"It will be sifted even if we have to take the matter into the courts, and demand a recount."

"I am not satisfied with the police figures," said James D. Bell, "and will not be until the official count. You cannot make me believe, as the police figures show, that both Mr. Backus and myself each ran 600 votes behind the State ticket. That could be the case only if Mr. Patterson had drawn votes from both of us, but Mr. Patterson did nothing of the kind. If the official count shows that the ticket is defeated, why, I am willing to abide by the result, but I do not think that such will be the case."

"We intend to fight this matter to the end," said Bernard J. York. "We are not at all in the mood to accept the police figures, and we feel positive that they are not correct. From all that I can ascertain, the figures on the Mayoralty were held back—for what purpose I do not care at the present time to state. We will be content only after the official canvass has shown that we have been defeated. But I am sanguine that when the official canvass takes place it will prove that Mr. Grout is elected."

John L. Shea, Chairman of the Demo-

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FAMILY OF SIX BURNED

Father, Mother, and Four Daughters Perished in a Fire in Brooklyn This Morning.

A family of six persons was burned to death in a tenement house fire at 311 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, shortly after 1 o'clock this morning.

The dead are:

RYAN, CHARLES, forty-nine years old.
RYAN, ELLEN, forty-five years old; wife of Charles Ryan.
RYAN, JOHANNA, twenty years old; daughter of Charles and Ellen Ryan.
RYAN, SARAH, seventeen years old; daughter of Charles and Ellen Ryan.
RYAN, MAGGIE, fourteen years old; daughter of Charles and Ellen Ryan.
RYAN, LIZZIE, twelve years old; daughter of Charles and Ellen Ryan.

The cause of the fire is not known, but there are indications that it may have been started by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

RUMORS OF AN IMPENDING DUEL

Prince Iturbide and Col. Robert Neville Said to Have Arranged a Hostile Meeting in Delaware.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Social and club circles in Washington have been for the last two days more than ordinarily agitated by statements that had good foundation, to the effect that a difficulty had occurred between Col. Robert Neville and Prince Iturbide of Mexico of so serious a character that it required great forbearance on the part of one or both of these gentlemen to prevent a physical encounter.

Rumors of a hostile meeting according to the code of honor were actively circulated, only to be met by a subsequent statement to the effect that mutual friends had pacified all ill feeling.

Other rumors that cannot by any means be verified have to-night startled their friends, and these are to the effect that actual steps have already been made toward a hostile encounter, to take place at the junction of the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.

Variations to the rumors give spice to them. Some say that in order to elude the vigilance of the authorities the seconds of the gentlemen who are to face each other at the regulation distance left yesterday for McClellandsville, Del., or a point contiguous to that place, where any preliminaries not already arranged will be quietly conducted.

HOSPITAL DOCTORS MAY RESIGN

Trouble in the Lebanon Institution, the Staff Having Made Certain Demands of the Medical Board.

Trouble which has been threatening for some time at the Lebanon Hospital, Cauldwell and Westchester Avenues, Mott Haven, took definite form Tuesday. Then the three house physicians placed a joint and conditional resignation in the hands of the Medical Board of the hospital.

While it is understood that the relations between the Superintendent, Dr. Gustave Liebermann, and the house physicians, Drs. Gezan Kremer, Samuel Friedman, and David J. Hyman, have not been cordial, there was no open rupture until Monday, when some person called at the hospital and inquired for Dr. Kremer.

The caller was, it is said, met in the reception room by the Superintendent and questioned about his business, and finally sent away without seeing the doctor. This fact led all the members of the house staff to sign a letter to the Medical Board asking it to take such action in the matter as would define the rights and privileges of the staff, and to hold a special meeting so as to enter the result of its action on the minutes of the institution. The staff also asked that a copy of such minutes should be sent to it before noon to-day.

The Secretary of the Medical Board, Dr. A. P. Zamnoski, invited Drs. Kremer and Friedman to meet him Tuesday night, which they did. Dr. Zamnoski told them that their letter was too arbitrary in tone, and that its demands were beyond the province of the Medical Board.

The staff doctors, however, insisted on their original position, and sent a second letter to the Secretary yesterday, in which they said if they were not notified that their request was granted by noon to-day, they would at that time withdraw from the hospital.

No communication had been received from the Medical Board at midnight. It was said that the board had announced that if the three doctors did not withdraw their letter, they would be discharged.

DIED OF HER WOUNDS IN EUROPE

Little Annie Manschalke Succumbs to Injuries Received from a Burglar.

PATERSON, Nov. 6.—Word was received in this city to-night of the death in Europe of Miss Annie Manschalke, aged fourteen years, of 240 Union Avenue. The girl went to Europe in the hope of recovering her health, which was made poor by a somewhat remarkable experience in her father's store, in this city, some time ago.

Her father had gone out for a few moments, leaving the girl in charge of the store. In his absence a burglar entered and attempted to carry off some stock. The little girl screamed and then attacked the burglar, and hung on to him until a crowd was attracted to the store, and the fellow was arrested. In the fight the burglar struck the little girl over the head with an iron bar, inflicting injuries from which she always suffered afterward. These injuries are responsible for her death.

Jehu Baker Dying.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Nov. 6.—Jehu Baker, ex-Congressman and ex-United States Minister to Venezuela, is reported to be dying at his home in Belleville. He has been dangerously ill the last week. Mr. Baker has been prominent in Illinois politics for fifty years. He gained a National reputation ten years ago, when he defeated Col. William R. Morrison for Congress in the old Eighteenth District.

The Death of Student Levie.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 6.—The ranks of the freshman class were broken this afternoon by the death of George Ira Levie of Grand Rapids, Mich. He had been sick less than a week, and his death is a shock to the whole college. An operation was performed for appendicitis yesterday by Dr. Richardson of the Harvard Medical School, but it was too late.

Nepera Park Burglars Caught.

HASTINGS-ON-THE-HUDSON, Nov. 6.—Three Yonkers policemen to-day arrested three of the four men who have been robbing the homes of the residents of Nepera Park. The fourth man managed to elude his pursuers, but the police are confident of capturing him.

Another Earthquake Under Rome.

ROME, Nov. 6.—This city was again visited by an earthquake at 3:30 o'clock this morning, though the shock was not by any means so severe as that of last Friday morning. Inquiry made in all parts of the city shows that no damage of any material character was done.

KIAMIL PASHA DISMISSED

Details of Demand of the Powers and Reply of the Porte.

ORDER IS EXACTED IN ANATOLIA

Run on Ottoman Bank for Gold Has Decreased—Cretans in Revolution Repulse Turkish Troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.—Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier, has been dismissed.

The Ambassadors of the great Powers in the representations to the Porte yesterday urging the adoption of adequate measures to bring about the restoration of order in various parts of Turkey, where there are constantly recurring disturbances, to the detriment of Christians of all nations, failing which the powers would decide in concert what steps should be taken, made reference to the circumstances of the intervention of the powers in Syria at the time of the massacres there in 1860.

The Consular reports received at Constantinople in connection with the Diarbekir disturbances describe the Kurds as having been commanded by the Sheikh of Zeilan, who was implicated in the massacres at Sassoun.

The Kurds, under command of the Sheikh, it is alleged, entered the town and immediately began an indiscriminate massacre of the Christian inhabitants, pillaging and burning the Christian quarters. The Catholic and Armenian Bishops at Diarbekir made a hasty escape, the reports say, and the French Consul was in imminent danger.

The run on the Ottoman Bank for gold has decreased. The Ministers assembled at the palace this evening, to discuss the financial situation.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from Athens to The Central News says that Cretan advices are that a Revolutionary Committee was recently formed in Crete, with a military commandant, and that a body of armed Cretans repulsed a force of Turkish troops sent to capture the members of the committee.

The Standard to-morrow will print the following dispatch from Vienna:

"The Porte, in replying to the demand of the foreign Ambassadors for the restoration of order throughout the Turkish Empire, announced that the reserves in the Trebizond district had already joined the colors, and that others were joining elsewhere.

"Moreover, the members of the Redif (or Landwehr) of the first class had been summoned, and were marching to join their regiments. The Ambassadors consider these measures inadequate, and are using the greatest pressure to induce the Sultan and the Porte to employ the whole military strength of the empire to restore and preserve order in Anatolia."

The Standard also will print the following dispatch from Constantinople, under date of Nov. 5:

"The Ambassadors met again yesterday. It is rumored that we are on the eve of decisive European action.

"A great Moslem demonstration had been arranged for Nov. 1, but the Sultan, fearing the consequences, sent a notice to the Turkish newspapers of his intention to proclaim a constitution. This becoming known the affair was countermanded. Another order was then issued which cancelled the previous order. Then arrests began to be made. The police last evening raided the Turkish quarter of Sedik Pasha and were resisted. Many lives were lost in the conflict.

"A fresh batch of revolutionary placards were posted to-day, some of them at the Porte.

"It is stated that a letter was found on the Sultan's table urging him to abdicate within ten days, and declaring that unless he heeded the warning he would be murdered.

"Reports of wholesale massacres reach the embassies from all directions. The victims include Maronites and Greeks. The opinion grows, even in diplomatic circles, that the Sultan has ordered the extermination of the Armenians. The excitement is spreading to Syria, Bagdad, and Mossoul."

ARMENIANS GAIN A BATTLE.

Battalion of Regular Troops Surrenders at Chikour Hissal.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A Constantinople dispatch, which The Chronicle will print to-morrow, says it is reported that a battalion of regular troops has surrendered to Armenians at Chikour Hissal, near Zeitoun.

The same dispatch says that an English resident of Constantinople has learned from his business agents that the number of victims of the massacres in Anatolia must be estimated at 10,000.

MGR. SATOLLI AND THE CARDINALATE

Beretta to be Imposed at Baltimore—The Date Probably Dec. 15.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The cablegram to The United Press announcing the date of the consistories to be held in Rome this month, was the first information on the subject received by the Papal legation.

Dr. Rooker, secretary to Mgr. Satolli, the Delegate, whose elevation to the Cardinalate is to be announced at the private consistory, Nov. 25, stated that it would be impracticable to arrange for the ceremony of the imposition of the beretta upon the new Cardinal to occur Dec. 8, and that it would probably take place Dec. 15, the Sunday next succeeding the feast of the Immaculate Conception.

The function, as has been announced, will be held in the cathedral at Baltimore, Cardinal Gibbons presiding. It will be one of the most notable events in the history of the Church in the United States. All of the fourteen Archbishops and seventy-five Bishops will be invited to attend, and the majority of them will doubtless be present.

Immediately after the beretta has been imposed the new Cardinal will celebrate mass. The music for the occasion will probably include a new mass written by Prof. Fanciulli, leader of the Marine Band, and dedicated to Cardinal Satolli.

The sermon will be preached by one of the Archbishops, whose name will not be announced until next week.

Slate Going over the Andes.

FAIR HAVEN, Vt., Nov. 6.—The local slate quarry owned by Minogue & Greer will this week ship a carload of roofing slate to a point in South America, which will necessitate its being transported about 200 miles over the Andes Mountains on pack mules.

Burned to Death by His Brother.

Four-year-old Laurence Murphy lighted a piece of paper in the stove yesterday and set his baby brother James's clothing afire. James was burned to death. The Murphy home is at 346 East Thirty-first Street.

Statistics of Cholera in Egypt.

CAIRO, Nov. 6.—Since Oct. 11 there have been 584 cases of cholera reported in the affected districts throughout Egypt, and 443 deaths from the disease.

SUICIDE ON CABLE TRACK

Man Deliberately Lay Down Before a Car on the Third Avenue Line and Was Killed.

A poorly dressed man, apparently about forty-five years old, committed suicide last night at the Chambers Street crossing of the Third Avenue cable railroad.

Car No. 18, south bound, with Robert Cleary of 104 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street at the grip, reached Chambers Street about 8 o'clock. Cleary noticed a man step off the east curbstone, with the apparent intention of crossing Park Row. The gripman rang his gong, and the man evidently heard it, for he stepped back on the sidewalk.

The next thing Cleary knew, the man was in front of his car, and he deliberately lay down on the track. Before the astonished gripman could stop his car it had run over the body.

Hundreds of persons gathered in the street, but could render no aid. The body was under the car, and could not be drawn out until 100 men lifted the car on one side.

The man had been dead some minutes. The car had run over his right side, and nearly cut the leg off at the thigh. The right arm was crushed and the face badly bruised.

The body was first taken to the Elizabeth Street Station house and the clothing searched. In it was found a red card, issued by the New-York Hospital, Sept. 25 last, for one month, to James Thompson. This is believed by the police to be the man's name.

An envelope addressed to Thomas M. Mulry, which bore the name of the Superior Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, 2 Lafayette Place, was also found. The body was sent to the Morgue late last night.

The man was about 5 feet 10 inches in height. He had brown eyes, gray sandy hair, and mustache, and weighed about 150 pounds.

MISHAPS TO WEDDING USHERS

Two of the Gibson-Langhorne Nuptials Hurt in Equestrian Exercise.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6.—Mr. J. A. Smith of New-York, who was to have been one of the ushers at the wedding here to-morrow of C. Dana Gibson, the artist, to Miss Irene Langhorne, was thrown from his horse to-day and broke his right arm. The accident will necessitate the substitution of another usher, and Mr. Smith will return home. The animal the gentleman was riding at the time of the accident belongs to the bride-elect. Mr. Smith's injuries are not at all serious.

Mr. McIlwaine, another usher, had an eye blackened yesterday morning by being struck by a horse. The injury, however, is trifling, and will not prevent the gentleman from officiating at the wedding.

The prospective groom and bride, it will be remembered, were themselves victims of a driving accident last Summer in which they were slightly hurt.

Married at Police Headquarters.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 6.—Mrs. Virgilette A. Hoffman, thirty years old, of 1,756 Madison Avenue, New-York, was married this evening at Police Headquarters here to James A. Boyle, twenty-eight years old, of the same address, said to be a clerk in New-York Police Headquarters.

They went to Jersey City accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hoffman of Harlem and inquired for a Justice of the Peace. Justice John McCormick was there. The ceremony was performed in the Sergeant's office.

SHE IS NOW A DUCHESS

Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt's Marriage to the Duke of Marlborough.

GREAT CROWDS CHEER THE BRIDE

Thousands of Women Besiege the Young Woman's Home and St. Thomas's Church.

GIVEN AWAY BY W. K. VANDERBILT

Guests at the Wedding Breakfast—Departure of Bride and Bridegroom for Oakdale, L. I.

When Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, walked down the broad aisle of St. Thomas's Church yesterday afternoon leaning on the arm of Charles Richard John Spencer-Churchill, the ninth Duke of Marlborough, it might have been said that no fairer or bonnier a young woman ever became the wife of a member of the house founded by England's great military commander.

The wedding yesterday was, without exception, the most magnificent ever celebrated in this country, which was quite fitting, in view of the great wealth and social position of the bride and the high rank of the bridegroom.

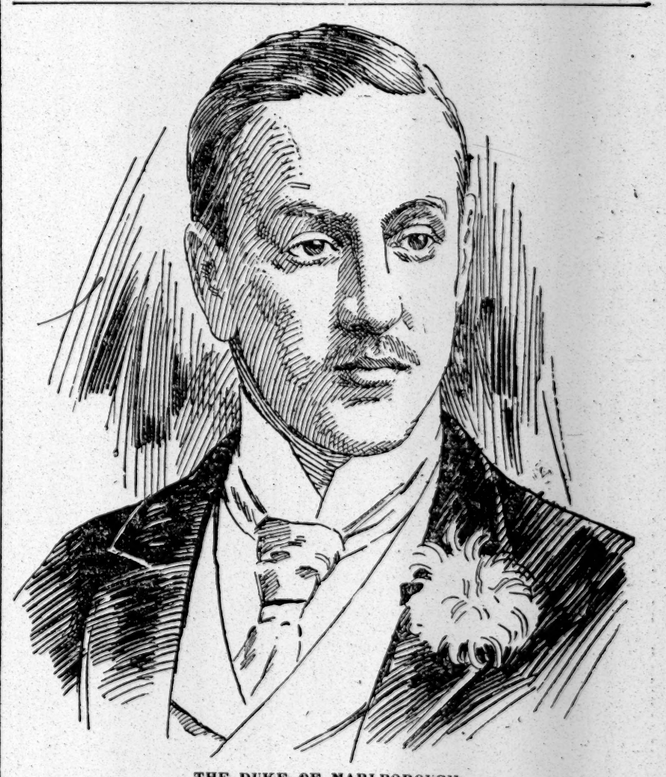
The only regret that might be expressed is that the near relatives of the bridegroom were not present to witness the marriage of the young Duke to one of America's fairest young women, and that, outside of the bride's immediate family, none of the Vanderbilts were in attendance.

The floral decorations in the church and the bride's home were superb, the gowns of the women exquisite and costly, the music perhaps the finest ever rendered here upon such an occasion, and the bridal breakfast as dainty and as inviting as any ever prepared.

It was an event for a great outpouring of fashionable society, and the stalls of St. Thomas's were filled with the wealthiest and most distinguished members of society in New-York, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities. The British Embassy at Washington was represented by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Mr. Bax Ironsides, one of the Secretaries of the Legation.

The sombre interior of St. Thomas's Church had been changed for the occasion

THE NEW DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH,
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Bride of the Ninth Duke of His Line.



THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH,
Married Yesterday in St. Thomas's Church to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt.

into a scene like one in fairyland, and even those who are used to the most exquisite decorations were enchanted by the magnificent spectacle. The florist and his assistants worked diligently for days, and did their work well. From the dome, ninety-five feet high, to the smallest and most insignificant columns there was hardly an inch of stonework or an inch of woodwork that was not concealed by delicate and graceful vines or bunches of varicolored blossoms.

From the great dome gracefully hung six massive strands of foliage and flowers, lilies, roses, and chrysanthemums being used. The ends of these garlands reached to the north and south galleries, to the right and left transepts, and to the two organ alcoves. It took thousands of yards of smilax and holly and hundreds of posies to weave these garlands, and it took a score of people several days to complete the work.

The aisle from the vestibule to the chancel was an avenue of pink and white blossoms. At the end of every fifth pew was placed a huge floral torch, surmounted by a feathery palm. These torches, which were four feet in height, were alternately made of bunches of pink and white roses. Entwining these staves were ribbons of pink and white satin, tied with a large bow, and with ends touching the floor. Here and there, rising from the centre of the pews, were more of these torches, which were intended to represent flambeaus, such as are to be found on some of the old houses in London.

The six columns which support the dome of the church were entwined with broad garlands of pink and white chrysanthemums and ferns.

Across the chancel were three lofty arches of gothic design, composed of asparagus fern. They formed a framework for the bride roses and lilies of the valley. On either side of the three central arches, and running parallel with the choir, were three smaller arches, composed of white and pink roses, all sinking behind a grillwork of cut palm foliage and chrysanthemums.

The chancel rail was concealed by a trellis of lilies of the valley, the two gates being composed of white Catleya and Farleyencis ferns. On the altar were four tall vases filled with lilies and Eucharis anazonica. Back of the chancel was a high mass of foliage plants, intermingled with roses, chrysanthemums, and cosmos, only flowers white and pink in tone being used. On the window ledges back of the chancel were great palms and other tropical plants.

On the fronts of the galleries were medallions of maple foliage, and festooned along the gallery rail around the entire church were garlands of pink and white cosmos. Here and there, pendent from the galleries, were orchid plants of pink, green, and mauve. The columns flanking the organ were entwined with climbing vines. Banked against the choir stalls were parterres of roses and pink lilies, edged with white and pink Alpine violets.

The wall at the rear of the east gallery was paneled with ferns and Autumn leaves, while the doors leading to the vestibule were draped with garlands of roses. Extending across the centre aisle, ten feet from the vestibule door, were two floral gates four feet high, composed of smilax and white and pink posies.

Elaborate Musical Programmes.

Although the ceremony did not take place until noon, the programme of music as arranged by Dr. George William Warren, musical director of St. Thomas's Church, and Walter Damrosch, leader of the Symphony Orchestra, was of such a character as to draw to the church before 10:30 o'clock the majority of the guests.

The big front doors of the church were thrown open promptly at 10 o'clock, and in a few minutes the pews were well filled with guests. Although Francis Brockholst Cutting, Hamilton Wilks Cary, Herbert D. Robbins, Richard T. Wilson, Jr., and Reginald Ronalds, the ushers, are veterans in seating guests at weddings, they found it an exceedingly difficult task to follow Mrs Vanderbilt's directions. Many of the women insisted on taking seats in the centre of the church; others absolutely refused to be seated in the pews assigned to them, either on the side aisle or in the galleries, and still others actually stood on the seats whenever some well-known woman arrived so that they might catch a better glimpse of her gown.

Dr. Warren seated himself at the organ at 10:15 o'clock and began the rendition of the following programme:

Fugue in C.....Beethoven
Fanfare.....Lemmens
"Ave Maria".....Arcadelt-Liszt
"Magic Flute".....Mozart
Wedding music.....Extempore
Offertoire in C.....Batiste
"Marche du Sacre".....Meyerbeer

Before this programme was completed the sixty members of the Symphony Orchestra had arrived and had stationed themselves in the large gallery at the northeast corner of the church, where they made ready to take up their part of the programme. Mr. Damrosch lifted his baton at 11:30 o'clock, and the introduction to the Prize Song in Wagner's "Meistersinger," as arranged by Wilhelmj, was rendered, to the delight of those present. The remainder of the orchestral programme was as follows:

Bridal chorus, "Lohengrin".....Wagner
Lenore No. 3.....Beethoven
Andante Cantabile for string quartet.....Tschaikowsky
March, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
Melody in G minor.....Bach
Overture, "Summer Nights".....Mendelssohn

While the Symphony Orchestra was playing, the choir of sixty voices left the chapter room and entered the choir stalls. Among the soloists were Mme. Marie Schelle-Gramm, soprano; Miss Emily Winant, contralto; Mr. George L. Moore, tenor, and Dr. Carl Martin, bass.

Among the chorus singers were Mrs. B. F. Broadbent, Miss C. S. McLean, Miss M. L. Klein, Miss T. Longstaff, Miss L. Benjamin, Miss S. M. de Lonquillion, Miss E. C. Donaldson, Miss A. Elisler, Miss L. Thierbach, Miss G. Pearce, Miss H. Esterly, Miss L. Wilson, Miss C. C. Michaels, Miss L. Buckhardt, Miss C. Guild, Miss B. Caldwell, Miss M. M. Biederman, Miss M. Hurd, Miss L. S. Ott, Miss C. W. Johnson, Miss J. E. Ritschky, Miss B. H. Klein, Miss G. V. Gaddis, Miss J. McCready, Miss J. Hebbard, Miss M. Dean, Miss K. M. Williams, Miss E. M. Servant, Messrs. G. B. Sanders, W. E. Wait, G. Law, V. P. Wittewell, J. H. Lockwood, C. L. Zacharie, C. S. McConnell, J. B. Wilson, J. W. Rice, A. C. Hasey, C. R. Stanley, M. Marr, R. F. Archibald, A. B. Clark, and L. G. Otis. The harpist was Mr. Alfred F. Toulmin.

Distinguished Guests.

There was a stir in the vestibule of the church shortly after 11 o'clock. The two tall policemen in charge there pushed those back who waited to enter, the floral gates were opened by two of the ushers, and in walked Gov. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Miss Morton, and Miss Idella Morton. As they started up the aisle there was a great craning of necks from the pews in the galleries.

Mrs. Morton went up the aisle on the arm of Brockholst Cutting, and the Misses Morton followed with Mr. Cary and Mr. Wilson, the Governor bringing up the rear. They were shown to the second pew on the right side of the centre aisle.

Mrs. Morton wore a gown of heavy black silk, a coat of black velvet, and a bonnet with pink roses. The Misses Morton wore skirts of drab material, and jackets of purple velvet, with neck ruches and jabots of white chiffon and lace.

The Governor and his daughters had just seated themselves, when Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador; Mr. Bax Ironsides, and Lord Westmeath arrived, and were seated in the pew directly in front of the Morton party.

Then Mrs. William Astor and Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor arrived. Mrs. William Astor was escorted up the aisle by Reginald Ronalds, while Mrs. John Jacob Astor went up the aisle on the arm of Mr. Cutting, Mr. Astor following. Mrs. Astor wore an exquisite costume of gray, completed by a velvet coat; her black toque had white satin rosettes and a white aigrette. The Astors sat on the left side of the aisle, a few feet back of Gov. and Mrs. Morton.

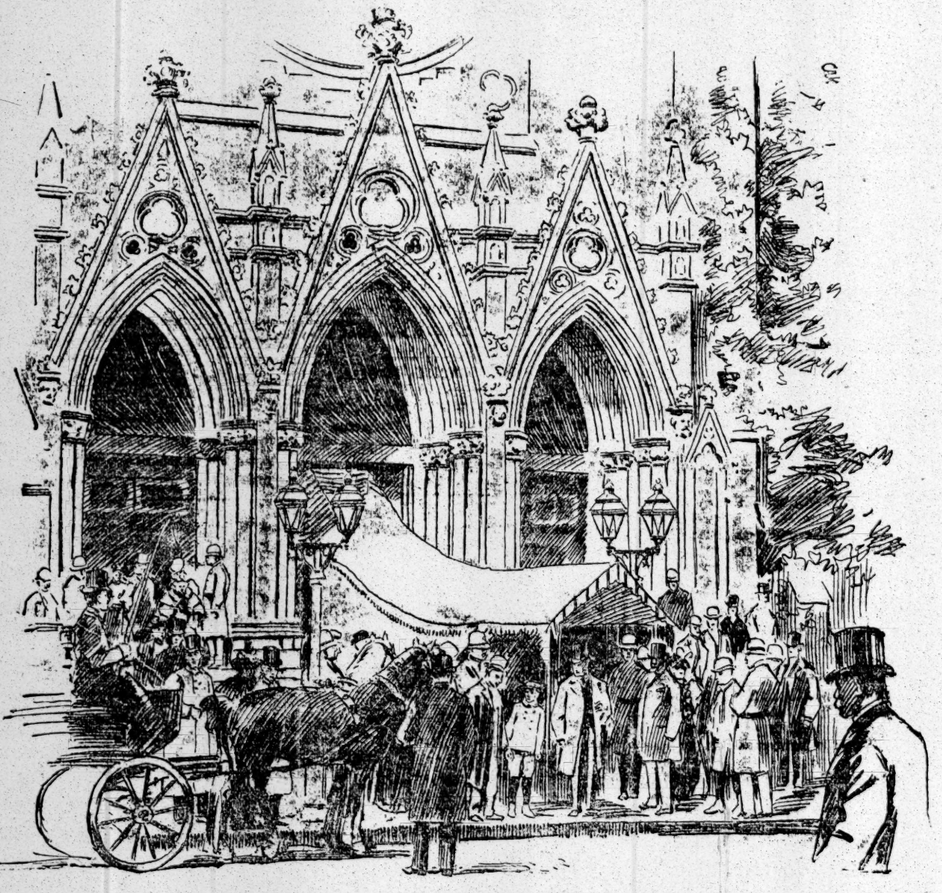
Col. and Mrs. William Jay arrived just before the time set for the ceremony. Mrs. Jay wore a handsome gown, consisting of a heavy black silk skirt, made very full, and with a bodice of yellow and crimson satin. It was one of the most effective costumes worn at the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer and Mrs. Richard Irvin were seated almost directly behind Gov. and Mrs. Morton. Mrs. Duer wore a costume of black velvet, the coat having a vesture of white satin trimmed with jet. Mrs. Irvin also wore a costume of black velvet.

In quick succession came Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gebhard, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mr. and Mrs. Asher Robbin, Mrs. Harry McVicker, Mr. and Mrs. James Bliss Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Porter, Mrs. George Rutledge Preston, and Mrs. W. B. Shattuck.

Mrs. Robbins wore a gown of black velvet, embroidered with jet. Her bonnet was of white velvet and point lace. Mrs. Vicker, her daughter, was in a walking costume of brown silk crepon, the bodice being combined with corn-colored silk and heavy cream lace. Mrs. Porter wore a mauve costume of silk and brocade, trimmed with gold. She wore a bonnet to match her costume. Mrs. Shattuck wore black and cut velvet, trimmed with lace, and a turban to match. Mrs. George Preston wore black velvet richly trimmed with point lace. Her bonnet, which was a tiny affair, was of black, and also trimmed with lace.

Mrs. Fellows Davis sat in the middle of the church, to the left of the central aisle. She wore a gown of dark velvet, trimmed with lace. Directly behind her was Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, who wore a gown of green velvet, trimmed with seal fur. Her hat of velvet also had seal trimmings.



ST. THOMAS'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Where the Duke of Marlborough and Miss Vanderbilt Were Married Yesterday.

THE WEDDING CEREMONY.

W. K. Vanderbilt Gives the Bride Away—The Bridesmaids' Gowns.

The chimes of the church rang out precisely at noon, and at that moment Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt entered the church and went up the aisle escorted by her sons, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Harold Vanderbilt.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., carried a top hat and wore a frock coat and gray trousers. His brother wore black clothes, knickerbockers, and a wide white Eton collar.

Mrs. Vanderbilt never looked more beautiful. Her gown was of pale-blue satin, made with flaring skirt, a trifle longer than walking length. Around the edge of the skirt was a border of Russian sable. The waist had somewhat the effect of a Louis XVI. coat. It had cream colored point applique sides which showed a waist of chiffon embroidered in green pearls. There was a sable collar with shoulder pieces. The hat was of lace and silver with a pale-blue aigrette.

All was excitement when Mrs Vanderbilt arrived, for it was expected that the bridal party would follow shortly afterward. The ministers came out of the vestry room and took their places in the chancel. The Duke of Marlborough, accompanied by Ivor Churchill Guest, his cousin and best man, the son of Lord Wimborne, also awaited the arrival of the future Duchess, but she did not appear immediately.

To the guests the delay seemed fully twenty minutes.

The ushers did not march up the aisle, but they sauntered up and took their stations, three on one side of the central aisle and three on the other side. In the meantime Mr. Damrosch stood with baton lifted and with his men ready for the first crashing notes of the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin."

Finally the sexton waved his handkerchief, and the bridal party started up the aisle, headed by the bridesmaids. First came Miss Katharine Duer and Miss Elsa Bronson, then Miss Julia Jay and Miss May Goelet. Following were Miss Daisy Post, who walked with Miss Marie Winthrop, and Miss Edith Morton and Miss Evelyn Burden.

The Bridesmaids' Handsome Gowns.

The bridesmaids are all exceedingly pretty young women. Miss Duer is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, and Miss Elsa Bronson is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson. Miss Morton, who is the eldest of Gov. and Mrs. Morton's daughters, was the tallest of the bridesmaids. Miss Marie Winthrop, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, and Miss Burden, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden of Madison Square North, were introduced to society a few years ago, and, together with Miss Morton, has assisted at many other weddings. Miss Goelet, Miss Julia Jay, and Miss Bronson are all very young, and have not as yet been formally presented to society.

The gowns worn by the bridesmaids were of ivory satin. The flaring skirts were of walking length, and frilled simply with chiffon. The elbow sleeves had ruffinings of chiffon. Full Marie Antoinette fichus were worn; they were made of fine Brussels net, with a fine ruffling of lace, and were secured to the girdle with a broad blue satin ribbon. The hats, which were of velvet, and of the precise color of the sashes, had flaring brims and full-gathered, bell-shaped crowns. They were trimmed with bands of blue satin ribbon, ending on the right side with a large chiffon rosette. The brim turns up sharply on the left side, and is capped with six large, pale-blue ostrich feathers and a white aigrette. The bridesmaids also wore around the throat bands of blue velvet, with overstrings of pearls. In the fichus were worn the turquois brooches presented by the Duke of Marlborough as a souvenir. The bridesmaids also wore diamond butterflies, presented by Miss Vanderbilt.

Miss Vanderbilt followed her bridesmaids, going up the aisle on the arm of her father. She is tall and slender, with an aureole of dark hair framing a small and particularly pretty face. As she walked up the aisle it was noticed that she was at least three inches taller than her father, and when later she had become a Duchess and walked down the aisle on the arm of the Duke people were surprised to discover that she was fully half a head taller than the bridegroom. In fact, she is much taller than the average woman, being about 5 feet 8 inches in height.

Rich Costume of the Bride.

The bride's gown was of cream-white satin, and was most becoming to her olive-tinted complexion. On the front of the skirt were four graduated flounces of point lace, this lace being made in a design chosen at Brussels for the bride. On the right side, falling from a cluster on the upper flounce, were trails of orange blossoms. On the left shoulder was a second cluster of orange blossoms. The train was five yards in length, and was fastened to the shoulders about four inches below the neckband. It fell in double box plaits, which gradually widened out to the full width from below the girdle. It was surrounded with embroidery in pearls and silver in a design of rose leaves, held together in true lovers' knots.

The bride wore a veil of fine Brussels net, which was fastened with a half coronet of orange blossoms. Her satin slippers were made of the same material as the gown, and were spangled with silver. Not a single ornament of jewels was worn.

William K. Vanderbilt wore dark, gray trousers, with a fine, black stripe. His frock coat was of black, and his gloves of pearl-gray, with a narrow stitching. He wore a boutonnière of lilies of the valley, as did the ushers and the bridegroom's best man.

When the bridal party reached the chancel, Miss Duer, Miss Jay, Miss Post, and Miss Edith Morton filed off to the left of the chancel, and Miss Bronson, Miss Goelet, Miss Winthrop, and Miss Burden went to the right of the chancel, Miss Duer and Miss Bronson being close to the altar, and Miss Morton and Miss Burden on the last of the steps leading to the chancel.

As soon as the bride and her father reached the chancel, the Duke met them, and escorted his future Duchess to where the minister stood. Mr. Vanderbilt then stepped down, and stood in front of the first pew to the right of the central aisle, where he remained until the moment came for him to give his daughter away.

In the chancel were the Right Rev. Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island, who baptized and confirmed Miss Vanderbilt; the Right Rev. Henry Codman Potter, Bishop of New-York, and the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Parish. Behind the two Bishops and the clergy were the Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, rector of St. Mark's Church, New-York; the Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Brydges, rector of St. Mark's Parish, Islip, Long Island, and the Rev. Waldo Burnett of Southborough, Mass., who for many years was chaplain at Blenheim, the Duke's castle.

As soon as the bride and bridegroom stood before the Bishops the choir of fifty voices sang the following hymn to music by Barnby:

O! perfect love, all human thought transcending,
Lowly we kneel in prayers before thy throne,
That theirs may be the love that knows no ending,
Whom thou forevermore dost join in one.

O! perfect life, be thou their full assurance,
Of tender charity and steadfast faith,
Of patient hope and quiet, brave endurance,
With childlike trust that fears no pain, nor death.

Grant them the joy which brightens earthly sorrow,
Grant them the peace which calms all earthly strife,
And to life's day the glorious unknown morrow
That dawns upon eternal love and life.

After the singing of the hymn the Rev. Dr. Brown delivered the offertory prayer, Bishop Littlejohn performed the ceremony, and Bishop Potter pronounced the benediction.

While Bishop Potter was pronouncing the benediction and while the Duke and Duchess were kneeling on the white silk cushion, with its embroidery in gold, the choir softly sang "God be merciful unto us and bless us, and show us the light of His countenance."

Then the orchestra and organ gave the march from "Tannhäuser," while the Duke and Duchess left the chancel and passed into the vestry room, where the marriage contract was signed in formal British fashion.

After the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough placed their signatures to the contract, William K. Vanderbilt, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the British Consul General in New-York, Mr. Sanderson, also affixed their signatures. After the contract was signed Mr. Vanderbilt left the church by a side entrance.

While the contract was being signed the bridesmaids walked slowly down the central aisle and handed pink and white posies to those seated in the stalls. There was great disappointment when Miss Duer and Miss Morton, thinking there was not a sufficient quantity of flowers to supply the guests, appeared to think it wise not to distribute them to guests in the last six or eight stalls. There were enough flowers, however, and there was great rejoicing when, at the last moment, the flowers were supplied to all.

After the distribution of the flowers the bridesmaids returned to the chancel and waited for the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough for about ten minutes.

As the newly married couple reached the chancel the notes of the "Tannhäuser" march resounded from the big orchestra, and the bridesmaids fell into line behind the young couple. Then the bridal procession walked down the aisle, while the chimes were telling the people that Miss Vanderbilt had become the Duchess of Marlborough.

When the church doors were reached the Duke and his Duchess, the bridesmaids, the ushers, Mrs. Vanderbilt's party, and the guests invited to the wedding breakfast took carriages and drove to Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street.

GUESTS AT THE BREAKFAST.

Elaborate Decorations in Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's Home.

Not more than 115 guests were present at the breakfast which followed the church ceremony at Mrs. Vanderbilt's town house, on the southwest corner of Seventy-second Street and Madison Avenue.

The residence of the mother of the Duchess of Marlborough has but recently come from the hands of the builders and painters, and many of the guests at the breakfast had their first opportunity to admire the beautiful interior.

The floral decorations were done by Rollins F. Cottenet and William Tiffany, two young men well known in society, who have recently started a floral establishment on Fifth Avenue.

In the entrance hall were arranged a double line of tall palms, the tops of which reached to the ceiling. The inner hall, which is reached by a flight of five steps, was decorated with tree ferns imported expressly for this decoration. These ferns, which are about ten feet in height, were arranged about three sides of the hall, and the tubs in which they grow were reconstructed into garden seats. Between the trees were masses of smaller palms and chrysanthemums. Growing from the trunks of the fern trees were thousands of pink and white orchids. The staircase, which winds up from the eastern side of the hall, was draped with a veil of asparagus vine, to which were attached orchids and white roses.

The newly married couple received their wedding guests in the reception room on the north side of the house. Large palms were arranged in terraces forming a solid bank obscuring the windows. Their bases were lined with chrysanthemums. At the north side of the reception room was an immense floral bell of white flowers, and under this bell stood the newly married couple to receive the congratulations of their friends.

The drawing room on the same floor was elaborately decorated with palms and flowers, as was also the reception room.

For the wedding breakfast the bridal party, consisting of eighteen guests, sat at an oval-shaped table set in the dining room, which opens from the reception room to the south. Running down the centre of the table was a solid blanket of white orchids and lilies of the valley, with a border of smilax. The candelabra had shades of white silk.

The other guests were seated at small tables decorated with large pink chrysanthemums.

At a circular table sat Mrs. Vanderbilt, Sir Julian Pauncefote, Gov. and Mrs. Morton, Bishop Littlejohn, Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister, Miss Armide Smith. The other tables were placed in the two drawing rooms and in the foyer hall. During the breakfast there was music by the Hungarian Band.

In the lower hall were two tables, on one of which was placed the white boxes containing the wedding cake, and on the other floral favors consisting of corsage bouquets for the women and boutonnières for the men.

One of the most talked-about features of the wedding was the bride's bouquet and those carried by the bridesmaids. These were made from the big bunch of roses and orchids which arrived from Blenheim a few days ago. The bouquet carried by the bride was nearly 3 feet across and was composed entirely of orchids. The bouquets carried by the bridesmaids were nearly as large and were composed of white orchids and pink roses.

Among those present at the breakfast were Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Sir Roderick Cameron, the Misses Cameron, Percy Sanderson, Miss Marie Winthrop, the Messrs. Winthrop, Worthington Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence G. Dinsmore, Gay Dinsmore, Romain Baldwin, Miss Virginia Fair, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Lord Westmeath, H. O. Bax-Ironsides, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Miss Cary, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, Miss Katherine Duer, Miss Laura Jay, Miss Daisy Post.

Bishop and Mrs. Henry C. Potter, the Misses Potter, Alonzo M. Potter, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. Wesley Brown, the Rev. Joseph H. Rylance, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Oliver H. P. Belmont, Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, the Messrs. Cutting, Ivor Guest, Herbert Robbins, Hamilton W. Cary, Reginald Ronald, ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, Miss Pauline Whitney, Almeric Hugh Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, the Messrs. Burden, Mr and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Elsa Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss May Goelet, and Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson.

FAREWELLS TO THE YOUNG COUPLE.

Their Departure for Oakdale, Mr. Vanderbilt's Country Home.

After the wedding breakfast Gov. Morton left the house and took a Madison Avenue horse car.

As he boarded the car some one in the crowd recognized him and began to cheer. The sight of a Governor of the State of New-York riding in a surface car apparently pleased the crowd, and hearty cheers were given for Gov. Morton. He raised his hat as the car started down the street.

Soon after his departure the Duke and the Duchess came out of the house and started for Oakdale, L. I. The bride had changed her wedding gown for a dark traveling dress, while the Duke still wore his much-discussed American-made frock coat.

It looked for a moment as if they were going to get off in peace, but that was not to be. One enthusiastic usher began with a handful of rice. It caught the owner of Blenheim in the back of the neck. He ducked his ducal head, and followed his wife into the carriage with more speed than grace.

Some one else threw a pale blue satin shoe at the carriage, and the coachman's hat was nearly knocked off.

From an upper window a gray-haired gentleman threw a pale pink shoe, which landed on the awning. Then an usher swung his high hat over his head, and led a cheer for the newly married pair.

As soon as the other guests had left the house, workmen set about removing the awning, but before that was done there was a rush of women who wanted to walk under it.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 6.—Very few people were aware of the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough when they passed through this city this afternoon. The young couple reached here on a special boat, and were ushered to President Austin Corbin's private car. The rest of the special train was made up of a parlor car and engine.

The two cars composing the special train were profusely decorated with flowers. Just as soon as the Duke and Duchess were seated in the private coach, the signal was given, and the train started. It had a clear track to Oakdale, Mr. Vanderbilt's country home, and that station was soon reached.

FROM THE HOUSE TO THE CHURCH.

Great Crowds of People Gather to See the Bride Start from Her Home.

From Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's house at Seventy-second Street and Madison Avenue to St. Thomas's Church, at Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, there was a mass of people all morning. In the neighborhood of the house the people assembled in such numbers that it required the efforts of Capt. Strauss and fifty patrolmen and twelve detectives to keep the pavements even partially clear for traffic. The streets near the church were packed solidly with people for blocks, and along Seventy-second Street to Fifth Avenue and down Fifth Avenue the sidewalks were fringed with spectators eager to catch even a fleeting sight of the bridal party.

Altogether nearly 300 policemen were on special duty for the occasion, Acting Inspector Cortright being in command of all the forces. Besides the platoon at Mrs. Vanderbilt's residence, there was a detachment of 200 uniformed men about the church, under direct charge of Capt. Allaire, and twenty-five detectives in citizens' clothes, under Capt. O'Brien, were scattered among the spectators to look out for pickpockets and other suspicious characters.

The crowd began to arrive as early as 9 o'clock at Mrs. Vanderbilt's residence. The people stationed themselves along Madison Avenue and in Seventy-second Street, and it was a difficult crowd to keep from entirely overrunning the streets and sidewalks.

Whenever it was rumored that Miss Vanderbilt was about to appear, the women, who were in a very large majority, would sweep across the street in a wild rush to see the future Duchess of Marlborough.

In Seventy-second Street no one was allowed within 150 feet of the house on the West, or nearer than the further side of Madison Avenue on the east. All sorts of subterfuges were resorted to in order to evade these rules. Women would walk up the street and announce that they were going through to Fifth Avenue, but when they reached the awning at the door they would stop until directed to move on.

The crowd had increased to 2,000 persons by 10:30 o'clock in the morning, and every window in the neighborhood from which the Vanderbilt house could be seen was filled with spectators. Half way down the block toward Park Avenue women could be seen standing in the bay windows of houses and watching through opera glasses for a sight of the bridal party.

The first of the bridesmaids to appear at the bride's home were Miss Jay and Miss Winthrop, who walked in from Col. Jay's marble house next door. While the crowd was wondering when the bride would appear, four carriages started off, carrying members of the families of the bridesmaids. In them were Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Col. and Mrs. Jay, and Mrs. Ogden Goelet.

Soon after the eight bridesmaids drove away two by two, as follows: Miss Burden and Miss Morton, Miss Duer and Miss Bronson, Miss Jay and Miss Winthrop, and Miss Goelet and Miss Post.

The first carriages to leave the house were three containing the family servants.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's carriage, with a maroon body and red running gear, drove up just before noon. Mrs. Vanderbilt, looking very stately in sables and lace, entered with her sons, William K., Jr., and Harold, and drove away. The claret liveries of the coachman and footman were brightened with huge bunches of white chrysanthemums and knots of white ribbon.

The crowds were beginning to wonder where William K. Vanderbilt was, but soon after Mrs. Vanderbilt's carriage disappeared toward the Park a coupé from the Metropolitan Club was driven up to the house and he stepped out. He walked quickly into the house, now deserted by all of the family except his daughter.

He reappeared a few minutes later with his daughter on his arm. There was a grave look upon his face, as if his short talk with the future Duchess had been of a serious nature. As they left the house Miss Vanderbilt turned and handed the large bridal bouquet to her father, who held it until his daughter was in the carriage. They were then driven rapidly through Central Park to the church.

Although there was nothing more that could interest even the most curious until the bridal party returned for the wedding breakfast, the crowd remained about the house and waited patiently.

CURIOUS PEOPLE WAIT FOR HOURS.

Women Watch Mrs. Vanderbilt's House to See the Bride Return.

There was a slight melting away of the crowd after the bride entered the church, but the majority of the people remained at their posts. They wanted to see the bride reappear in her new rôle of a Duchess of one of the most famous houses in the world.

The wait of thirty-five or forty minutes consumed by the marriage ceremony was made less irksome to the watchers by the bursts of music that came from the church every now and then, and by the playing of the chimes.

It seemed an almost endless time before a stir in the church announced that the ceremony was over, and that the bride might soon be seen coming out. She came this time at the side of the Duke. The carriage that had taken father and daughter to the church drew up to the curb. The Duke helped his bride into the vehicle, and then took the place occupied in the trip to the church by Mr. Vanderbilt.

Mr. Vanderbilt had left the church by a side door a few minutes before, and, entering a carriage that was in waiting, drove away to the Metropolitan Club, it was said.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and her sons followed the bride out of the front door and entered their own carriage.

The guests invited to the wedding breakfast came close behind, and soon afterward the crowd about the church began to break up, and the carriages of the select were rattling up Fifth Avenue, bound for the Vanderbilt house, in Seventy-second Street.

In the neighborhood of Mrs. Vanderbilt's home the wait of an hour while the marriage was being solemnized had little effect in thinning out the crowd.

There were women in the crowd who occupied one position from 10:30 o'clock in the morning until 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The street corner nearest Mrs. Vanderbilt's house was the special point of attack and defense, and small but lively battles were waged between the police and over-curious women for several hours.

The bride and bridegroom were the first to reach the house after the wedding.

Among the guests invited to breakfast, Gov. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton were the first to arrive. Soon after Sir Julian Pauncefote's carriage arrived.

CHEERS FOR THE BRIDE.

Thousands Greet Her When She Reaches the Church.

The procession of bridal carriages, with the four containing the bridesmaids leading, and Mr. Vanderbilt and his daughter coming last, made their way rapidly from the bride's home to the church.

A closed awning had been stretched from the front door of the church on Fifth Avenue to the curb. Beside this awning the first arrivals took their position. Several of the women were provided with camp stools, which they opened up as they pre-empted a good place, settling down for a wait. Nearly one half among the more stylishly dressed women had lorgnettes, and quite a number were armed with opera and field glasses.

The crowd swelled rapidly, and when Inspector Cortright arrived with his policemen the sidewalks and street well down toward Fifty-second Street in the one direction and Fifty-fourth Street in the other was taken up with the curious. About the church, in Fifty-third Street, the crowd had also pressed its way, so that pedestrians were unable to pass except by taking the middle of the street. The stoops and area railings on all sides were covered with people, who were perched on their high places in positions that must have been exceedingly trying when held for several hours.

Hard Work for the Police.

The first thing that the police did was to clear these stoops and railings, loud protests going up at every step. But the Inspector's orders were imperative, and the men and women who had flattered themselves on securing such fine points of vantage were incontinently driven away. The police were as gentle as possible. There was no undue pushing or hauling, and no suspicion of clubbing, but the order to "Move on!" was carried out with unrelenting insistence.

The crowd was forced back, inch by inch, but the task was not an easy one, because of the great number of women in the throng. In the face of their pointed refusals to recognize anything so trivial as a policeman's authority, the bluecoats had a hard time of it.

Carriages bringing early guests at once began to move through the cleared space. Until the opening had been made, the guests had been compelled to alight from their carriages on the outskirts of the crowd, and work their way through as best they could.

Waiting for the Doors to Open.

But now a new difficulty presented itself. The church doors were still tightly closed, and the guests, as eager for places near the front as the unfortunate outsiders who had no cards of invitation, began a scramble among themselves for positions near the doors, in order that they might rush in as soon as those sacred portals were

SOME OF MISS VANDERBILT'S BRIDESMAIDS.
Young Women Who Attended the New Duchess at Her Wedding.

To-Night

If your liver is out of order, causing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, or Constipation, take a dose of

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Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Tiffany Favrile Glass.

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A large assortment of Vases of many forms, and a variety of objects, large and small, most appropriate for Wedding and Holiday Gifts.

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Have 100 DINNER SETS which they wish to close out at HALF PRICE.

FIFTH AVENUE AND 30TH STREET.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS, KITCHEN UTENSILS, FENDERS, ANDIRONS AND FIRE SETS, COAL VASES AND SCUTTLES, HEARTH BRUSHES AND BROOMS, FIRE SCREENS, &c., &c.

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"RELIABLE" CARPETS

The Custom House figures show for this year importation of many million pounds of shoddy to mix with wool; last year's imports were almost nothing. We know our customers won't get any in their carpets, but fancy the wear of the carpets made cheaply with it.

Rugs of every size.

Examine our furniture stock. Great variety at low prices.

Open Saturday Evening.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.,

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Cuticura WORKS Wonders

In curing torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humours of the Skin, Scalp, and Blood when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

We Unhesitatingly Assert that

CHICKERING PIANOS

as now constructed are superior to all other Pianos manufactured and absolutely

CONQUER ALL COMPETITION.

CHICKERING & SONS,

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in the cold. Stay by the fire. Keep the windows closed. Result—you are thin, pale, weak and defenceless against disease. Get a liberal supply of oxygen by breathing the pure outdoor air and take

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites. Cod-liver oil will nourish the tissues and bring them up to their full activity. The hypophosphites will strengthen the nervous system and promote mental vigor.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
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Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

thrown open. It was a more genteel and dignified scramble, perhaps, than that among the outside spectators, but none the less earnest. Cold, haughty glances took the place of impatient words, as evidences of protest and indignation. And with every moment the trouble grew, for the carriages were now arriving pretty rapidly, depositing their occupants under the sidewalk awning. The limited space was soon tightly packed, and the crowding was as great on the sidewalks beyond.

"You will have to move to the other side of the street, ladies and gentlemen, and keep this space clear," finally ordered one of the police Sergeants.

"But we are guests. We have invitations for the church," cried the privileged ones, in chorus.

"You'll have to wait to present them until the doors are opened."

"Who says so?" demanded a tall, athletic-looking man.

"The Inspector," was the laconic answer. "We have to clear this space, so that people can get out of their carriages.

With many protests and glances of indignation the guests had to bow to this decree and cross the street, leaving the vestibule free. All their diligence in getting afound early had earned for them was a disagreeable wait with the crowd, instead of front seats in the church.

Relief came at 10:30 o'clock. The ushers had arrived at 10:15, and on entering the church by the vestry door they made hasty arrangements for the seating of the guests. Within fifteen minutes word was given that all was ready, and the sexton ordered the front doors opened. At once there was a rush of the favored persons holding the coveted invitation cards, but they were checked once more. In order to prevent the intrusion of persons without invitations, the guests were admitted only in single file through the two doors.

Arrival of the Bridegroom.

A half hour passed and then a shout went up from the crowd in Fifty-third Street. The bridegroom had arrived with his best man, Ivor Guest. They reached the vestry door in Fifty-third Street and passed into the church and out of sight.

The Duke had risen early and had breakfast served in his room at the Plaza Hotel. He was joined by Mr. Guest at 10 o'clock. It had been expected that the Duke would leave the Plaza Hotel at 11:30 o'clock, and his carriage had been ordered for that hour. He changed his plans at the last moment, however, and the crowd that assembled to stare at him at the hotel was late in arriving.

The Duke came out of the hotel at 11:15 and entered his carriage on Fifty-ninth Street. There were not twenty people on hand to witness his departure. He wore a dark-gray frock suit, a high silk hat, and tan gloves. Mr. Guest wore a black frock coat, dark trousers, high hat, tan gloves, and a sky-blue figured shirt.

The Duke and Mr. Guest safely within the church, impatience settled down once more on the assemblage out doors. The constant stream of arriving guests furnished but slight entertainment, for the people disappeared almost instantly from view under the awning.

A break in the monotony came when Gov. Morton drove up with his family. He was instantly recognized, and a shout went up from the multitude.

Chimes Greet Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Not long afterward Mrs. Vanderbilt came with her two sons. Mrs. Vanderbilt walked rapidly up the carpeted path under the awning, followed by her sons. Almost at the moment that she stepped under the door the church chimes began to play.

The stream of carriages gradually died away, and at three minutes before the noon hour it was announced that the last of the guests had arrived.

The bridal procession drove along at a sharp trot down Fifth Avenue, the carriages, with their gayly decorated coachmen and footmen, making a very pretty sight. But the outskirts of the big crowd the pace of the horses was slackened, and the carriages drove through the throng at a walk. Faces were pressed close to the carriage windows. Women and children almost threw themselves under the feet of the horses in their desire to get a look at the occupants of vehicles. The police pressed them back with difficulty.

The bridesmaids' carriages drew up first, and as rapidly as possible the young women were handed out. As the carriage containing Mr. Vanderbilt and his daughter drew up to the curb the chimes overhead burst into a ringing, merry measure. From within the church came faintly an echo of music. The air was rent with cheers from thousands of throats without.

"Hurrah for the bride!" shouted some one; and, "Hurrah! hurrah!" came the response with a will.

Mr. Vanderbilt alighted first, holding the enormous bridal bouquet. He assisted in handing out his daughter, and, as the beautiful young girl in her rich dress of white, stepped to the sidewalk, the cheering broke out afresh, and the chimes, changing to a new measure, sounded stronger and more inspiringly than ever.

"Hurrah for the Duchess!" the cry came now, and again it was taken up.

It must have been a very cold-hearted cynic who was not affected by the scene at that moment, with the lovely bride standing beside her father, the cheering of thousands of people, and the pealing of the chimes. There was some trouble disentangling the bride's trailing gown from the carriage. Miss Vanderbilt leaned on her father and smiled amiably, though it was evident she was nervous.

A few moments and the dress was straightened out, and the bride disappeared into the church, walking at her father's side.

DESCRIBED BY A GUEST.

The Bride Beautiful and the Church Decorations Exquisite.

"She was the most beautiful bride I ever saw, without any exception."

This was the comment of one of the women guests at the Marlborough-Vanderbilt wedding yesterday, a woman who has taken part in many important marriages here and in Europe.

"She showed her sweet disposition in her face," continued this enthusiastic guest. "I will not say that it was the handsomest wedding I ever witnessed, for I have seen a great many regal affairs.

"The decorations in the church were beautiful; those in the chancel were exquisite, and I do not think a more impressive service was ever rendered in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

"Mrs. Vanderbilt looked very bright and fresh, and wore a decided expression of satisfaction on her face as she entered the church with her two sons, one on either side. Her gown was a handsome one. It was of shimmering blue satin, something between a sky blue and a robin's egg in color, and was trimmed with sable and white lace. It had no train to speak of, the skirt being not much longer than an ordinary walking dress.

"She entered the church about ten minutes in advance of the bride, and the Duke and his best man took their positions at the left of the centre aisle in front of the chancel a moment later.

"Some of the guests partially rose in their seats to have a better view of the Lord of Blenheim. Some of them were asking where his relatives were, and others answered that they were represented by the British Embassy.

"The prelude to the wedding march had been long drawn out when Miss Vanderbilt entered on the arm of her father. She was veiled from head to foot, but you could see her dark eyes and the soft bright color of her cheeks. Several people remarked that Mr. Vanderbilt looked very happy and very young.

"At the conclusion of the wedding ceremony the Duke and his Duchess and the clergy left the chancel for the vestry, and the bridesmaids distributed flowers to the 150 guests invited to the house.

"The bridesmaids, in their creamy satin gowns and big black hats with blue feathers, looked as charming as a bevy of young and pretty girls can look.

"Baskets filled with flowers were ready for the bridesmaidds in the chancel. There they left their own bouquets and passed down the centre aisle, giving to each of the special guests a bouquet.

"The bride looked very lovely as she came down the aisle with the Duke, carrying herself like a Duchess. She has a way of carrying her head like the Princess of Wales.

"There was a notable absence of jewels among the guests, as there should be at a morning wedding. There were many handsome gowns. Some of the bodices were noticeably elegant. Perhaps two-thirds of the women present wore light gowns of some description; the others were in dark colors. Four beautiful gowns, worn by young women, were of black velvet, trimmed with white lace. A beautiful garment of black satin, the coat revers being covered with duchesse lace, was exquisite.

"The young guests were outnumbered by their elders, and I should think about one-third of those present were men."

GIFTS FROM MANY FRIENDS.

A Rich Pearl Necklace from the Bride's Mother.

The gifts received by the bride do not compare in numbers with those secured by several young American women who have married titled foreigners within the past few years. Of course the number will be very materially increased when the Duke and Duchess reach Blenheim, for the gifts from the friends of the Duke have been sent there.

One of the most valuable presents was from the bride's mother, and consists of a long string of pearls, said to be fully one yard in length. The pearls are evenly matched, and each pearl is fully half an inch in diameter. Mrs. Vanderbilt has frequently worn this necklace at large functions, and it is said to be one of the most valuable necklaces of the character in the world.

The bride's aunt, Miss Armidie Smith, presented her with a necklace of pearls and diamonds in antique gold and enamel setting.

Mrs. William Astor gave the Duchess a purse of gold mesh, set with turquois and diamonds. Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor sent a silver loving cup, and Mr. Reginald Ronalds, a silver bon bon box. From Miss Morton, one of the bridesmaids, was received a fine old Spanish fan, and from Mrs. John H. Davis, a tiny fan of the First Empire style, of white moire, with a design in silver spangles and medallion portrait heads.

Mrs. Richard M. Hunt's gift was a pearl brooch, and Miss Daisy Post gave a small pair of side combs set with small pearls. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer presented a fan of point lace and pearl sticks, with Watteau medallions set in the lace.

William Kissam Vanderbilt, Jr., one of the brothers of the bride, gave her a handsome crescent solidly set with diamonds. Harold Vanderbilt, another brother, gave her a circlet of diamonds, to which is attached a slender crescent of the same stones. This ornament may be worn either in the hair or on the corsage.

Richard T. Wilson, Jr., one of the ushers, gave a vinaigrette of engraved crystal, the stopper being set with a large aquamarine, surrounded with small diamonds.

Miss May Goelet gave a pendant heart, incrusted with diamonds, and Perry Belmont a ring set with a square-cut sapphire and two diamonds.

Winthrop Rutherford gave a pair of antique silver candlesticks, and Miss Virginia Fair a large toilet mirror set in silver. Peter Goelet Gerry sent an antique silver box, oval in shape.

Duke of Marlborough, who is said to be sponsor for the bethrothal of the Duke and Miss Vanderbilt, has presented a reproduction of her famous set of rubies, which has created so much admiration at the English Court. The set consists of eight pieces, namely a bar pin, two bracelets, a girdle of tiny stones incrusted in gold, a bandeau for the hair, a golden dagger with a jeweled hilt, and two clasps for the sleeves.

J. Frederick Tams sent a silver inkstand, and Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding a silver miniature frame.

Ivor Churchill Guest, the best man, gave the bride a blue enamel watch, set with diamonds, and fastened with a true lover's knot to the golden chain.

Dinner to the Duke's Servants.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The servants employed at Blenheim Palace and the other persons employed on the estate of the Duke of Marlborough were entertained at dinner to-day in honor of the marriage of the Duke in New-York to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt.

The bells were also rung in the churches of the seven parishes in which the estate is situated.

RETURNS POORLY HANDLED

Brooklyn Headquarters Anxious Only for a Chosen Few.

The method of taking the election figures at Police Headquarters, Brooklyn, Tuesday night was most unsatisfactory, and in many instances the fact that copies of the original figures had to be made for Police Commissioner Welles delayed the figures getting to the reporters and accountants for from a half hour to two hours.

In many cases not only were the original figures sent to the reporters, but the duplicates were also sent, making it necessary to change the figures before the totals were tabulated.

The figures, as soon as the accountants had reached their conclusions, such as they were, were telephoned at once to Frederick W. Wurster, and others interested in the election. Every facility was used in order to get the figures as quickly as possible to a choice few, while the public had to wait for hours.

The canvassers made a return of their original figures to the Police Department yesterday, and accountants, clerks, and policemen were put at work to tabulate them by wards.

The incomplete returns were placed in the police courtroom for scrutiny by the public, but the doors were locked at 6 o'clock and the public and the newspaper men were barred from going over the figures.

Major Peter H. McNulty, who was elected Senator in the Sixth District, called with a friend last night at Police Headquarters to get a few missing districts. He was informed that the room had been locked and that no one could get into it.

He demanded to see the Inspector in charge, but Inspector McLaughlin, a few minutes before, had left the building. Major McNulty declared it was a pretty state of affairs when the police closed the room in which the figures were, thus debarring interested persons from calculating on the returns.

When Inspector McLaughlin returned, he informed Major McNulty that he could not give him any aid in the matter, and then the Senator-elect left, vowing to find out to-day why the police had locked up the returns.

As Major McNulty left the building, he informed a friend that he had visited every precinct in the city, and had secured the returns sent by the canvassers to the police Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, and he was sure Mr. Grout had been elected by 1,000 plurality.

The Democratic Campaign Committee will this afternoon have the returns on the Mayoralty tabulated, and will give the figures to the newspapers.

Philadelphia School Statistics.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The annual school account for the year 1895, just forwarded to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, gives this city credit for a condition of affairs of the first importance in the educational systems of the country. The whole number of classes is placed at 3,095, with 152 male and 2,943 female teachers in charge. There are 62,609 male and 63,028 female scholars in the various schools, with an average attendance of 113,361. An average percentage of attendance at 89, according to this showing, is remarkable. The cost of running the schools the past year amounted to $4,311,186, of which sum $3,259,517 was derived from taxes and $1,051,669 by State appropriation. The item for new school buildings and repairs aggregates $541,809, and teachers' salaries amounted to $2,098,076. All other expenses required $768,197 more.

Lincoln, the American.

Robert Grant in Scribner's Magazine.

The extraordinary personality of Abraham Lincoln is undoubtedly the best apotheosis yet presented of unadulterated Americanism. In him the native stock was free from the foreign influences and suggestions which affected, more or less, the people of the East. His origin was of the humblest sort, and yet he presented most saliently in his character the naturalness, nobility, and aspiring energy of the Nation. He made the most of himself, by virtue of unusual abilities, yet the keynote of their influence and force was a noble simplicity and far-sighted independence. In him the quintescence of the Americanism of thirty years ago was summed up and expressed.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

11:30 A. M.—Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; James B. Tate, stable; damage, $500.

12:50 P. M.—20 Beach Street; James Dempsey; damage, $600.

6 P. M.—751 Third Avenue; Eliza Hayden, tenement; no damage.

8:57 P. M.—7 West Eighty-seventh Street; John M. Townsend, dwelling; damage, $250.

For dainty and wholesome cookery

CLEVELAND'S BAKING POWDER

has no equal.

It's "pure" and "sure."

FIGURES FOR WURSTER

Continued from Page 1.

cratic Campaign Committee, who was in Police Commissioner Welles's room at Police Headquarters early yesterday morning while the Mayoralty figures were being received, refused to concede the election of Mr. Wurster. He said:

"We do not concede the election of Mr. Wurster. In our judgment it will take the official canvass to determine the question, despite the figures just given at Police Headquarters, which credit Mr. Wurster with 2,214 plurality. We still believe that the chances of the election of Mr. Grout are very fair. There are some features about the vote that will have to be looked into.

"You will notice that on the State ticket we had nearly 160,000, while on the local ticket the vote was only about 150,000. It is a pretty hard thing to explain that, under the present system of voting. That is one of the things that will have to be looked into. We are receiving reports from our own canvassers. We anticipated just such a thing as this and instructed them to send us copies of the record of the vote for each of the candidates. We have 180 of those reports in already and are having them tabulated. They will be exact copies of the canvass. Until we have examined the reports from each election district we shall concede nothing."

Speaking of the manner in which the returns were received at Police Headquarters, Mr. Shea said:

"I think there was a great deal of stupidity at Police Headquarters. That is all I can say about it. I cannot imagine that there could have been any crooked work. It certainly looked a little strange that the returns should come in in the way they did. The official returns will be the ones we shall have to finally accept."

A committee consisting of Alexander Cameron, Sanders Shanks, Robert Stewart, Archibald L. Sessions, and Charles Frederick Adams, called on Police Commissioner Welles and declared that they were not at all satisfied with the figures given out at Police Headquarters, and asked permission to go over the official returns.

The Police Commissioner said that in the main the police figures were substantially correct, but the committee representing the Committee of One Hundred found in twelve wards many serious errors, so they said.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, acting upon the remark made by Mr. Grout that many ballots had been taken to Police Headquarters tied up in bundles instead of in the ballot boxes, called on Police Commissioner Welles, but the Commissioner had gone for the day, as had also Superintendent McKelvey.

Inspector MacKellar was asked if the statement made by Mr. Grout was true.

The Inspector hesitated a second or two, and then referred the reporter to the Superintendent of Police, but when informed that that official had left the building the Inspector said:

"I believe there were two instances where ballots were brought here in bundles."

The ballots are put for safe keeping in the cellar of Police Headquarters, and some of the police officials, it is said, were in the room where the ballots were during the afternoon.

In many instances the official returns of the canvassers, which are left in the City Clerk's office, and which are, according to law, to be tied up and then sealed, were delivered to the City Clerk untied and unsealed.

"From all reports," said a well-known Democrat to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, "we have everything against us. The returns are in the hands of the City Clerk, in some instances not tied or sealed; the ballots are in the hands of the police, in some instances not even in ballot boxes. But Grout is elected all the same."

Almet F. Jenks and ex-Judge Abram H. Dailey have been retained as counsel to look after the interests of Mr. Grout.

FIGURES OF THE POLICE.

With Three Districts Missing, They Make Wurster's Plurality 2,294.

The figures of the Mayoralty vote in Brooklyn as given by Police Commissioner Welles are as follows:

Ward.	Grout. Dem.	Wurster. Rep.	Shepard. Dem. Ref.
1	1,648	1,759	393
2	1,149	307	68
3	1,442	1,677	278
4	1,110	938	111
5	2,149	748	141
6	3,920	1,881	536
7	2,622	3,522	481
8	3,194	2,348	304
9	3,542	2,719	388
10	3,455	1,983	784
11	1,960	1,893	207
12	2,849	1,109	280
13	1,768	2,445	225
14	2,916	1,128	108
15	2,184	2,693	157
16	2,387	2,580	119
17	3,807	3,612	271
18	1,668	1,218	55
19	2,144	3,427	205
20	1,568	2,627	346
21	3,780	4,548	375
22	4,051	4,945	589
23	2,693	7,067	877
24	1,818	1,878	133
25	2,404	3,917	854
26	3,026	3,649	192
27	2,119	2,152	106
28	3,507	5,151	301
29	1,370	1,272	147
30	1,127	1,141	137
31	963	876	123
Total	74,600	76,894	8,791
Wurster's plurality			2,294

The figures of three districts are missing. It is estimated that they will bring Mr. Shepard's vote above the 9,000 mark. The figures of two of the districts which were missing Tuesday night were not sent to Police Headquarters until 8 o'clock yesterday morning. They were from the Eighteenth District of the Twenty-second Ward, and from the Thirty-first District of the Seventeenth Ward. Why they were delayed is not known.

The revised figures on the State ticket, with fourteen districts in the city and three districts in the Town of Flatlands missing, give the vote for Horatio C. King (Dem.) 81,893, and for John Palmer (Rep.) 75,408.

It is not expected that the missing districts will materially change the result, which will give the Democratic State ticket in Kings County about 6,500 plurality.

The Democrats have gained in the Senatorial fight. Kings County was represented in the Senate last year by Michael J. Coffey, a Democrat, and Daniel J. Bradley, an Independent Democrat. According to the result, there will be four Democratic Senators this year. Following are the tables:

Third District.

Gallagher, Dem.	12,370
Woodruff, Rep.	6,976
Gallagher's majority	5,394

Fourth District.

Hurley, Dem.	10,197
Brush, Rep.	13,616
Brush's majority	3,419

Fifth District.

Coffey, Dem.	9,665
Hanbury, Rep.	6,238
Hennessy, D. R.	4,422
Coffey's plurality	3,427

Sixth District.

McNulty, Dem.	11,988
Taylor, Rep.	11,861
McNulty's majority	127

Seventh District.

McCarren, Dem.	10,432
Schulz, Rep.	10,129
McCarren's majority	303

Eighth District.

Thompson, Dem.	7,533
Wray, Rep.	14,009
Wray's majority	6,476

Ninth District.

Benedict, Dem.	9,448
Wieman, Rep.	10,400
Linton, Ind. Rep.	1,300
Wieman's plurality	935
Republicans, 75; Democrats, 40.	

Assembly—Kings County.

First District.

Hannigan, Dem.	2,896
Wagstaff, Rep.	3,225
Wagstaff's majority	829

Second District.

McKeon, Dem.	4,332
Duffy, Rep.	1,874
McKeon's majority	2,458

Third District.

Cullen, Dem.	3,648
Horner, Rep.	1,790
Cullen's majority	1,858

Fourth District.

Fitzpatrick, Dem.	4,128
Wilson, Rep.	4,670
Wilson's majority	542

Fifth District.

Hurliman, Dem.	3,370
Degraw, Rep.	4,652
Degraw's majority	1,282

Sixth District.

Hecker, Dem.	3,605
Audett, Rep.	4,017
Audett's majority	212

Seventh District.

Newman, Dem.	4,161
Conraddy, Rep.	3,111
Newman's majority	1,050

Eighth District.

Lennon, Dem.	2,445
Tilford, Rep.	1,438
Lennon's majority	1,007

Ninth District.

Cain, Dem.	1,672
Laring, Rep.	1,039
Cain's majority	633

Tenth District.

Townsend, Dem.	3,095
Perkins, Rep.	3,847
Perkins's majority	752

Eleventh District.

Gruder, Dem.	4,578
Cooper, Rep.	3,736
Gruder's majority	842

***Twelfth District.**

Ebbetts, Dem.	3,685
Lincoln, Rep.	3,533
Ebbetts's majority	152

Thirteenth District.

Stahl, Dem.	3,200
Forrester, Rep.	3,941
Forrester's majority	741

Fourteenth District.

Zurn, Dem.	4,816
Schmall, Rep.	2,352
Zurn's majority	2,464

Fifteenth District.

Rudd, Dem.	2,939
Schottler, Rep.	2,836
Rudd's majority	103

Sixteenth District.

Deininger, Dem.	1,886
Brennan, Rep.	3,363
Brennan's majority	1,477

Seventeenth District.

Holman, Dem.	1,834
Marshall, Rep.	4,935
Marshall's majority	3,101

Eighteenth District.

Higgins, Dem.	3,637
Waldo, Rep.	3,628
Higgins's majority	9

Nineteenth District.

Schmidt, Dem.	3,070
Zobel, Rep.	2,501
Schmidt's majority	570

Twentieth District.

Walters, Dem.	3,008
Hughes, Rep.	4,118
Hughes's majority	510

Twenty-first District.

Forbell, Dem.	3,834
Livingston, Rep.	4,225
Livingston's majority	391

Democrats, 10; Republicans, 10.

* The Twelfth District is in doubt.

Surrogate George B. Abbott (Dem.) has been re-elected by a majority of at least 5,000 over Samuel T. Maddox, (Rep.)

Foster L. Backus (Rep.) has an apparent plurality of 4,000 over James D. Bell (Dem.) for the office of District Attorney.

It is said that Joseph Aspinall (Rep.) and Bernard J. York (Dem.) have been elected County Judges, but this is disputed by Paul E. De Fere, (Rep.,) who claims he has defeated Mr. York. As the figures have not as yet been fully tabulated, the matter is in doubt.

The Democratic nominees for Coroners, Dr. Anthony J. Burger and William P. Wuest, have probably been elected, and their claim is not disputed by their Republican antagonists. Dr. Edward B. Coombs and George H. Nason.

Both the Republican and Democratic candidates for Civil Justices claim the election, and only the official canvass will determine the matter.

The Board of Aldermen, according to City Clerk Benjamin, will stand 17 Republicans and 11 Democrats. The present board stands 15 Republicans and 4 Democrats. The board next year will be increased by nine members.

German Mendelssohn Scholarship.

From The London Daily News.

Considerable surprise has been expressed in Germany, where it is almost a creed that the British are not a musical nation, at the fact that the German Mendelssohn Scholarship has just been carried off by a subject of her Majesty. Miss Elsie Stanley Hall was born in Australia, of English parents, and after a severe competition, in which a large number of German musical students took part, she has just been awarded the scholarship. The adjudicators were Dr. Joachim, Director of the High School, Berlin; Herr Woldemar Bargiel, the well-known teacher of the same city; and Dr. Riemann, the celebrated musical historian. This scholarship, which was founded at the Leipsic Conservatorium shortly after Mendelssohn's death and is worth £75 a year, is of course totally distinct from the English Mendelssohn Scholarship, under which Sir Arthur Sullivan, Mr. Shakespeare, Miss Maude Valerie White, Dr. Heap, Mr. Corder, and other eminent musicians have been educated.

Has Found Antitoxine a Success.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Dr. Murdoch, who has had much to do with the administration of antitoxine in this city, has reported in writing to the Health Office the result of the use of the remedy in seventy-four cases. Only four deaths occurred in all those cases, he says, "notwithstanding that in a large number of cases treatment was begun late in the progress of the disease." His experience with the remedy leads him to the conclusion, he writes, that no deleterious effects follow the use of the remedy in any case; "that no immunized children have taken the disease; that all administrations of antitoxine have had a beneficial effect, hopeless cases excepted, and that the remedy does not in any way interfere with any other treatment that may be used.

Commissioner Kerr said about this report: "Dr. Murdoch shows a death percentage of 5 with the antitoxine, doctors of other days showed 50."

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

ALMOST A MIRACLE.

READ THIS!

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1894.

RIPLEY BROM-LITHIA SPRING WATER,
159 West 23d St., New-York.

Dear Sir: I have been suffering from acute Bright's Disease for eight months. The disease did not respond to any medicine until Dr. J. S. King of 822 De Kalb Av., this city, prescribed your Brom-Lithia Spring Water. I have taken three gallons of the water and am entirely cured and so pronounced by the doctor. I am able to attend to business as a merchant and now feel better than I have for a great many years. I take great pleasure in stating what the water has done for me. Yours truly,

(Signed) WILLIAM DETERLING, 158 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1 JUG of Ripley Brom-Lithia Water will give you 3 weeks' treatment, and one or two jugs more will cure.

Circulars mailed free. Write or call for same.

Main Depot—159 W. 23d St., Tel. 510-18.

Other New-York City Depots: J. Jungmann, 61st St. and 3d Av.; B. G. Kraft, 101 West 125th St.; Hudnut's, 205 and 1,261 Broadway, and A. Ammon, 440 Columbus Av.

VICTORS AND VANQUISHED

Mr. Wurster and Mr. Shepard Talk of the Result in Brooklyn.

THE LATTER IS STILL UNDAUNTED

His Figure Makers Not Explaining Yesterday and He Went to a Funeral—Causes of His Small Vote.

An atmosphere suggestive of gloom more funereal and far more dense than the fog which yesterday overhung the city permeated the haunts of that section of the Democracy in Kings County technically described as the Democratic Reform Organization, but in vulgar parlance designated the "Shepardites."

The leaders of the party, or section of a party, that championed the cause of Edward M. Shepard for Mayor of Brooklyn spent during the week preceding the day of election many days and nights in mathematical problems whereby they sought by inflexible rules to establish the fact that the vote on Mayoralty would be:

Grout	42,000
Wurster	55,000
Shepard	57,000

There was a tremendous yearning on the part of a large portion of the public yesterday, exclusive of newspaper reporters, to learn how Mr. Shepard's campaign managers, clever as they may be as mathematicians, were enabled to figure out 57,000 votes for their candidates, whereas the cold and impartial returns made it apparent that Mr. Shepard obtained less than sixteen votes per election district, or, taking the city as a whole, something like 9,000 votes.

Mr. Shepard's managers tarried not to explain; they left Mr. Shepard in the forenoon to "square himself," as the politicians put it, and hied themselves away to nooks unknown to ruminate on the wonderful discrepancies in mathematical calculations. Some left word that they were going to funerals, while others stated that they had gone to the country to study new algebraic problems. But Brooklyn knows them no more, temporarily, at least.

It is asserted that Mr. Shepard has stated to his intimate friends that he has had enough reform to last him for the remainder of his political life, but on the other hand in a public statement he asserts that he is not discouraged at the result, and in substance says that he is prepared to continue his warfare against the regular Democratic organization in Kings County.

Mr. Shepard's office in this city is at 111 Broadway, three floors above that of Richard Croker, and when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES went there yesterday afternoon and entered the elevator, the conductor of the latter and an office boy were holding an animated conversation.

"Shepard down to-day?" asked the elevator man.

"Oh, yes," replied the boy, nonchalantly.

"Great vote, that he cast in Brooklyn yesterday," remarked the elevator man.

"Well, now," said the boy, "Shepard's dead sore. He don't want to see anybody, and says he's had enough of reform to last him a lifetime."

By this time the third floor had been reached, and when, in Mr. Shepard's office, a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked if the Democratic reform candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn was in, the boy unblushingly replied that Mr. Shepard had not been there all day. When the reporter called his attention to the discrepancy between this statement and the one he made in the elevator, he admitted that Mr. Shepard was in, but was so sick he did not want to say anything to newspaper men, but might have something to say later in the day. When the reporter called later in the day he was informed that Mr. Shepard had gone to a funeral, but the additional statement was immediately made that it was not Mr. Shepard's political funeral.

George Foster Peabody, who was one of the managers of the reform campaign in Brooklyn, and who, with A. Augustus Healy, made the wonderful calculation that Mr. Shepard would receive 57,000 votes and be elected Mayor of Brooklyn, is a member of the firm of Spencer, Trask & Co., bankers, 29 Pine Street, this city. Mr. Peabody's clerk informed the reporter that his employer had not recovered from the shock occasioned by the result of the election, and had gone home early. Mr. Peabody lives in a handsome house at 28 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, and there it was stated that Mr. Peabody was so upset that he had gone out of town for a day or two to recuperate.

Edward M. Shepard lives at 172 Congress Street, a big brownstone house, with spacious lawns on one side. It is a really handsome residence, and not its least charm is the enormous entrance hall, with its many rare paintings. A French butler, rejoicing in the name of Antoine, has a place in the ménage. Antoine was sad at heart when the reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called last night. "Mr. Shepard no come home," he said. With pathetic confidence he added, "Mr. Shepard eat no breakfast, he so upset, and he no come home for dinner, and that is all spoiled. These politics are devilish."

Antoine, on being informed that the caller was a reporter, stated that Mr. Shepard had made a statement for publication earlier in the day and had left word that that was all he had to say. This statement, in effect, was as follows:

"I was never extravagant in my estimate of the vote that I would receive, and expected that we would have from 14,000 to 22,000. If I had received 21,000 I should have regarded it as a great success, but our people voted directly for Mr. Wurster because they refused to take any chances of Mr. Grout's being elected. They informed me that they would do so. They have not fought our battle. The result justifies the position I took in the harmony proceedings. We began by saying to the Willoughby Street people that the problem of Democratic union consisted in our ability to hold the Wheeler vote and that that vote would determine the vote locally. We said, 'Gentlemen, if you can't get that, you can't elect a local ticket. If we are united on terms that are not creditable to the city at large, that vote will defeat us. It is very doubtful whether we can carry anything under such terms.' I said that, knowing that the Wheeler vote was the backbone of the reform movement—the stalwarts who would persist in their stand against Willoughby Street. I think it is now agreed that the people of Brooklyn are not going to endure the domination of Willoughby Street in local politics.

"I think that Mr. Grout has made a very good run. I think he has shown himself a man of great ability and intelligence in the conduct of the campaign. He said he represented the new element in local politics, and a large number of people believed him. I don't think the Committee of One Hundred had very much to do with the result, but it represented a sentiment, and sentiment in an election is a very strong factor. I think that now all good citizens ought to bury the animosities of the campaign and do their utmost to make the career in office of the victors a success. I think Mr. Wurster will make a far better Mayor because of the narrowness of his plurality, and because there are some restraints imposed on him by the independents.

"I have enjoyed the campaign very much. I know much more than when I began, and I have made a great many friends. It has been a campaign of new personalities. The criticisms of Mr. Grout and Judge Gaynor were strictly within the bounds of political discussion, although Judge Gaynor may differ from me in that view. For myself I have been treated very kindly by every one, the only thing that I have taken exception to being the charge that I received more money in connection with the Gravesend matter than I really did. That was a small matter, however.

"The future depends entirely on our organization. For myself I am a man that persists. I have been through more serious affairs than this, and have not been discouraged. I feel very much encouraged to continue, from the letters I have received this morning, which are more enthusiastic than any I have heretofore received.

"Mr. Grout received a large vote from the Germans, who were influenced by the attitude of Mr. Ottendorfer and Mr. Ridder of The Staats-Zeitung. The majority that Tammany received some 25,000, was the Garoo vote, and The Staats-Zeitung affected many Germans on this side of the river. The result up the State shows that the Sunday feeling was very strong among the farmers. The personal liberty cry has not helped the Democratic Party, except in New-York City, where the Garoo vote went to Tammany as I have said, through Mr. Ottendorfer.

"I am astonished more- at Mr. Cogeshall's success than at any single thing that has occurred in this election. It only shows that the country people need not talk of having any monopoly of political virtue of freedom."

Charles J. Patterson, the Shepardite candidate for District Attorney, summed up the result tersely, saying:

"While the direct vote is disappointingly small, it has had an exceedingly powerful and beneficial effect on the canvass. Our position and activity have forced both old organizations to put in the field the best candidates they could get, and the fact that the vote was close—nobody has a large margin—is an excellent guarantee for good government. While our vote is not large, it is still large enough to develop the fact that we hold the balance of power in Kings County. We will continue our organization, stay in the field, and do as much good work for the people of Brooklyn as they will allow us."

The smallness of the vote polled by Mr. Shepard was a surprise even to his opponents. The Republicans assert that Mr. Shepard drew, practically, no Democratic votes at all, that the vote he received was made up mainly from the ranks of dissatisfied Republicans. The Republicans, in order to bear out this statement, point to the fact that David B. Hill, as the Democratic nominee for Governor in 1894, polled only 70,706, while Mr. Grout, the regular Democratic nominee for Mayor this year, polled 74,731, showing, the Republicans argue, that Mr. Grout received the full Democratic vote, so that Mr. Shepard must, they insist, have drawn what votes he received principally from Republicans.

As a further proof to this they point to the fact that Mr. Wurster's vote as returned by the police shows a falling off of 8,000 from the vote polled in 1894 by Levi P. Morton for Governor. Speaking of this matter yesterday, Mr. Wurster, who led in this talk, said:

"I think the Republican party is to be congratulated on the fact that the ticket is elected by such a large plurality. I consider that more than one-half of the votes polled for Mr. Shepard were at the expense of the Republican party, for more, or at least as many, Republicans as Democrats voted for him.

"That Mr. Shepard's run was detrimental to the Republican campaign is now an assured fact. The returns show it. The Republican votes must have gone somewhere, and that somewhere was to the Shepardite party. Before election I did not believe this would be true, and, although a great many Democrats expressed that opinion, I could not see it in that light, but now I am convinced of it.

"So, with this drawback in view, I think we are to be congratulated that the Republican ticket has won. When we consider the co-operation given the Democratic Party from this source, I think the fact that the Republicans came out ahead is very complimentary to the ticket."

Mayor Schieren said: "I am much pleased by the election of Mr. Wurster. It is certainly an indorsement of my government of the city. In every speech that Mr. Wurster has made in my presence he has pledged himself to continue the policy that has marked my administration. I am sure he will do so. Mr. Wurster made an excellent Fire Commissioner, and he will make a good Mayor. He has pledged himself to the people to do certain things, and he will do them. He will give the City of Brooklyn a good government; that is his promise and he may be relied upon to do so."

Granville W. Harman, who managed Mr. Wurster's campaign, said:

"There is now no doubt of Mr.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—King Arthur—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—In Sight of St. Paul's—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—Hansel and Gretel—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Ambition—8:15.
GARDEN—Rip Van Winkle—8:15.
GARRICK—Leonardo—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Rory of the Hill—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Sowing the Wind—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Zwei Wappen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—9:30 to 6:00; 8:00 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Capitol—8:30.
STAR—Year One—8:30.

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Death of Daniel B. Bowker.

Daniel B. Bowker, a well-known citizen of Brooklyn, died suddenly Tuesday in his home, 274 Lafayette Avenue, while he was preparing to go to the polls to cast his vote for his friend, Edward M. Shepard, the Democratic Reform nominee for Mayor. The cause of death was heart disease.

Mr. Bowker had been in apparent good health. He was seventy-three years old, and a native of Salem, Mass. He was connected with the famous Bowker family of that historic town. He was in the shipping business for many years, and was also interested in a metropolitan publishing business. A widow and son survive him.

Anti-Semite's Election Not Ratified.

VIENNA, Nov. 6.—It is officially announced this evening that Emperor Francis Joseph has refused to confirm the election of Dr. Lueger as Burgomaster of Vienna.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	36	51	52
6 A. M.	36	50	51
9 A. M.	37	48	50
12 M.	38	51	55
4 P. M.	40	56	56
6 P. M.	39	53	55
9 P. M.	36	50	51
12 P. M.	36	48	50

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 52.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 50.90
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 37.30
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 49.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warm.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 7, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The Republicans will have just about two-thirds of the members in each branch of the Legislature of this State next Winter, and their party will have all the responsibility for legislation. With a majority of twenty in the Senate and fifty or more in the Assembly, they cannot complain that a little knot of recalcitrant members will be sufficient to defeat the virtuous designs of a great party.

Of the thirty-six Republican Senators, four from Kings County, three from this city, one from Albany, one from Rensselaer, one from Onondaga, two from Monroe, and three from Erie, or fifteen in all, will represent districts within cities or containing cities of considerable size. In fact, they will represent wholly or in part as their constituencies the cities of Brooklyn, New-York, Albany, Troy, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo, but they will be less than a majority of the majority in the Senate and will not control its action. Of the thirteen Democratic Senators, every one will represent the metropolitan community, which includes New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City. This leaves COGGESHALL of Utica by himself. In the Assembly there will be from strictly urban communities, including this city, Brooklyn, Long Island City, Albany, Troy, Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo, Utica, Elmira, and Oswego, forty-five Republicans and forty-three Democrats.

Thus it will be seen in the case of both houses that the rural representatives will constitute a majority of the party majority, and can control caucus action, while representatives of the urban constituencies could control legislation upon any subject of common interest if they would unite without regard to party differences. There is, however, no likelihood of their doing this.

There will be so many new members among the 50 Senators and the 150 Assemblymen, and so little is known about the larger part of them that no calculations can be formed now as to their probable action. One cannot tell whether PLATT will be able to control the majority or not, though he was credited with taking a hand in the nomination of most of those who will constitute it, and it will include most of his favorite candidates and most faithful servitors. If it should prove to be independent of his influence in any matter of importance, it will be a great surprise.

KENTUCKY AND MARYLAND.

The two things that have most confused and weakened the Democratic Party in public opinion have been the favor and fear shown toward the advocates of free silver and the potent though not unrebuked or unresisted influence of Gormanism. These may be regarded as permanently disposed of by the elections in Kentucky and Maryland. Undoubtedly the course of the Democratic Party as to free silver has been more honest and less tricky than that of the Republican Party. In the former the sound-money men have openly fought the inflationists, have for at least a dozen years kept the National platforms on a higher level than those of the Republicans, and, through their leader, Mr. CLEVELAND, have maintained the Government firmly on the right course. The Republicans, on the other hand, have persistently compromised with their inflation faction, bedeviled the finances of the country with the Sherman law, and have not to this day produced a candidate for a Presidential office or for the nomination who dared to take firm and definite ground. But the fight in the Democratic Party has been an arduous and desperate one. It culminated in Kentucky when HARDIN was nominated on a sound-money platform. He repudiated that, and has been defeated by Democratic votes. It was the expiring effort of the inflationists and banishes their influence from the field of calculation for the Presidential contest.

Gormanism was a different, more dishonest, and therefore more dangerous thing. The occupation of GORMAN was trading in power secured by corruption, either in the form of spoils or in a baser form. He was the avowed and contemptuous foe of the principles professed in the platforms of his party, and which the President and the majority of the party in Congress sought to apply—tariff reform and civil service reform. He organized a little band of brigands in the Senate and "held up" the Tariff bill until he and they received the ransom they demanded. In his own State he seized and kept the machinery of his party through patronage, through intrigue and corruption, and through violence. He despised the law and the principles the law is meant to enforce. The power of legislation was to him simply a source of profit and political influence. Administrative offices in the hands of his associates and subordinates were used in a like manner. Living in a small State with a normally heavy Democratic majority, he was able, with the machinery under his control, to sway his party and maintain his position. Owing to the narrow Democratic majority in the Senate, he was able, from this position, to dominate the councils of his party. He became a person of National importance and gave to the Democracy a stamp of treachery, hypocrisy, and corruption which the best efforts of the best men could not wholly do away with while he remained in control in his State. He has finally been overthrown by Democratic votes. With this riddance, and with that accomplished in Kentucky, the party is immensely strengthened.

MAKE THEM SPEAK OUT.

The German-American voters of New-York City have become a pretty numerous and substantial party. On the issue of chief interest to themselves they determined the result of the election. Being possessed of an issue, they ought to have a policy. We can suggest one.

The law-making power of the State is absolutely in the hands of the Republicans. They have the power, and with it the responsibility of action or inaction on any project of legislation that may be suggested; and they must take the consequences.

The section of our new Republican Constitution that prohibits bookmaking also guarantees the right of petition. The thirty or forty thousand German-American citizens whose votes made the majority on Tuesday should appear before the Legislature shortly after the 1st of January by petition. It ought to be a petition of impressive brevity in its prayer, but of memorable heft and numbers in its signing.

A grant of power for local self-government within specified limits is all that need be asked for—the privilege of the people of the City of New-York to say whether the present excise law shall be modified to suit their habits and their sense of right.

The Republican Legislature and the Republican Governor must either grant or deny such a petition. It would fall in a political year when Republican politicians, and especially Republicans of Presidential imaginings, will be most polite to all large groups of voters and painfully wary of denying safe requests. But is the Sunday question safe?

That is a problem that the Republican law-making powers will not be called upon to solve unless our German friends force it upon their attention. The question is tremendously live. It can't be burked. The Republicans must have some policy; they must be either men or mice. Make them speak out.

THE CRISIS IN TURKEY.

KIAMIL Pasha's dismissal from the post of Grand Vizier is a very serious matter in the present situation in Turkey. He has been generally regarded as the one man with the ability and good faith fairly to try to carry out the reforms to which the Sultan had given his formal assent. His dismissal seems to come practically as the answer to the grave communications made on Tuesday to the Government of the Sultan by the Ambassadors of the powers. These communications, which were made separately by each of the Ambassadors, were of such a nature that skepticism regarding the report of them was natural. But the report is now confirmed, and we are compelled to believe that, acting individually but on a common understanding, the representatives of the powers demanded that "immediate and adequate measures for the restoration of order be taken," and that this demand was backed by the distinct threat that "otherwise the powers, acting in concert, would take their own steps in the matter."

It is incredible that the Ambassadors would have gone to such a length without ample authority definitely conferred and completely understood as to each of them by all the others. A demand of this nature, accompanied with a menace, implies substantially, first, that the powers have reached an agreement as to what measures to be taken by the Turkish Government would be regarded as "adequate"; second, that they have agreed as to what their "own steps in the matter" should be, and, third, that they are prepared to carry them out. It is in the light of these implications that the reply of the Sultan by the dismissal of the Grand Vizier, in whom alone the powers have had any reason to have confidence, becomes significant. As the facts now stand, this act of the Turkish Government is a deliberate defiance of the powers at the moment when they have made a concerted demonstration of their common purpose. Unless the reports, confirmed, as we have said, should yet turn out to be exaggerated, the Sultan invites the powers to occupy Turkish territory and practically to drive him from his last foothold on the soil of Europe.

Such a decision by the Sultan must be the result of despair. He has been for a long time the object of as much distrust and hatred by a part, perhaps the major number, of his Moslem subjects as have been felt toward him by the various Christian races. This animosity has been chiefly fanatical, though it has been aggravated by the passions born of Court intrigues and the jealousy of those whose share in the fruits of corruption and robbery has been unsatisfying. There has been plenty of evidence that the Sultan was far from feeling free to proceed to extreme measures against the persecutors of the Christians from fear of revolt. If, now, he defies the powers, it must be that his choice lies between a foreign and a domestic struggle. Heretofore there has been a pretty general agreement that the Sultan was safe in delay, because he could rely on the differences existing between the powers. That safety is destroyed if the powers have authorized the action of their Ambassadors reported on Tuesday. The Sultan makes a choice that for the moment gives him the semblance of supremacy in his own dominions. He becomes the leader of his immediate people, the Commander of the Faithful, the object of blind worship, the embodiment of the conquering spirit of Islam. But it must be for the moment only. ABDUL HAMID is not MAHMOUD the Terrible, and the Mussulmans of Turkey are not the vanguard of an invading host, but the sullen garrison of a shrunken domain, which only the dissensions of their foes have allowed them to hold.

EXPLAINING THE RESULT.

In his explanation of the defeat of the fusion ticket Mr. J. HARSEN RHOADES explains too much. He seems to think that Col. WARING has been politically mischievous, as well as Mr. ROOSEVELT, and that the people who approve of clean streets and vote accordingly are less numerous than the people who desire to stable their trucks in the highways and vote accordingly. The considerations he cites would account for a Tammany majority five times as great as the actual majority.

Upon another point Mr. RHOADES entertains a curiosity which in most of his fellow-citizens has been completely assuaged. "The question of deciding for themselves whether they are willing that the saloons should be opened during certain hours on Sunday should be submitted to the people." It was submitted to the people on Tuesday, and we have seen how they answered it, in spite of its being complicated with other questions which made the answer less emphatic than if it had been submitted alone. Practically the municipal election was a referendum to the people of the city upon the Sunday feature of the excise law of the State. But they were warned in advance by the Republican platform that it did not in the least matter what they thought. They would get no relaxation of the law except from a Democratic Legislature.

THE MATTER WITH NEW-JERSEY.

Why should Democratic New-Jersey go Republican by such a startling plurality this year, with such a sterling candidate for Governor as Chancellor MCGILL?

Because the Hudson County official corruption and election frauds, the race-track legislation, and the State House scandals have not been forgotten, and the fruits of party repentance and regeneration have not been sufficiently in evidence. Neither have the people forgotten that SMITH, New-Jersey's Democratic Senator, was an accomplice of GORMAN and BRICE in blocking Democratic policy in the Senate for the benefit of the Sugar Trust. SMITH is still a Senator.

How could the people of New-Jersey be expected to forget and forgive when the Democratic Convention which nominated MCGILL belittled instead of condemning the offenses of the past declared that the State "never had more faithful servants" than such men as LEON ABBETT and RODMAN PRICE, and retained ALLAN MCDERMOTT as the chief guide and manager of the campaign?

The people may have short memories, but they remember things that are continually thrust upon their attention. When discredited leaders who have conducted a party to disgrace and then to disaster are put out of sight and out of memory and the better forces come to the front, then there will be a chance of new victories and restored prestige, and not before.

YESTERDAY'S WEDDING.

The wedding yesterday of the daughter of a very rich American to an English Duke is noteworthy and memorable as the first avowed "alliance" between English rank and American money. There was a similar alliance not long ago between an American girl and a French nobleman, in which the bride and groom appeared not at all as lovers, but as "high contracting parties." But that was at least the custom of one of the nationalities concerned, if not of the other. In this country ninety-nine marriages in every hundred are love matches, and in all the English-speaking countries the pretense that a marriage is a love match is sedulously maintained. In this case it has been rendered difficult by the frankness of the bridegroom, who, in admitting his engagement, was careful to add that the marriage had been arranged by his friends and by those of the young lady. A few years ago this frankness would have cost him his bride if his "friends" had chosen an American girl for that distinction, and even now it would be resented to the point of a rupture of the engagement by most American girls. That it was not resented in this case shows the change that has come over not American society, indeed, in which marriages are still "arranged" by the parties themselves and on sentimental grounds, but by a small section of American society numerically very insignificant but pecuniarily very important.

Since the public has been taken into the confidence of the high contracting parties in this case, the public will naturally form and express opinions upon the nature of the contract, and we observe with interest that on both sides of the water the groom is esteemed to have the better of the bargain. Mr. LABOUCHERE, considering the "alliance" upon purely politico-economic grounds, has decided that it is much to the benefit of Great Britain, and has even gone so far as to propose that any Englishman who marries a certain sum of foreign money and brings it into England shall thereupon receive a title graduated according to the amount. Of course, this suggestion overlooks the value added to a title by age. No new dukedom could be worth as much as a dukedom dating from 1702. If it be objected that the very same title now in question was disposed of more cheaply by the last incumbent, the answer is that the title was then somewhat clouded, and that the Duchess could be a Duchess only in a partial and provisional sense, whereas the new Duchess is entitled to all the privileges and immunities of her rank.

When Committees of Fifty arraign the Bishop of the diocese for absenteeism and ignorance they ought to be sure of their ground on both counts. Bishop POTTER was undoubtedly guilty of absence, but he was not in the least ignorant. Not a man of the Fifty knew better what had been going on. The Bishop was not with the Fifty, but with the fifty thousand.

"And behind Venezuela there looms in the distance the United States with its menacing Monroe doctrine." So says The Saturday Review. If the Britishers look sharp they will see, looming even higher, the principle of common honesty and the eighth commandment.

Now that both the Pope and the Prince of Wales have evidenced their belief that there is a Portugal, the one by refusing to let the King of that country call upon him and the other by giving the monarch a hearty reception, of course the world in general will be obliged to admit that the nation in question still exists. Almost everybody had for a long time been under the impression that "Portugal" was simply a name in ancient history, and that it was printed on maps, nowadays, simply out of respect for a lot of great men who departed this life innumerable years ago and left absolutely nothing behind them. It is, therefore, extremely interesting to learn that there is even yet enough of Portugal in existence to support a King in comfortable idleness.

A wedding where the services of 200 policemen are required, presumably to keep order, is certainly an event worthy of a place in the history, both of matrimony as an institution and of the country in which this particular ceremony was performed.

There is no doubt at all of the overwhelming victory gained by one thoroughly good candidate—the blanket ballot. None of its rivals will ever be heard of again in this State.

JACQUES RELEASED FROM JAIL

A Victim of English Solicitors Rescued by the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Secretary Olney has succeeded in liberating from a British prison an American citizen, who fell a victim to English sharpers and swindlers. The American's name is John Frazer Jacques of Illinois, the Colonel of a regiment of that State during the civil war, prior to which he was a minister of the Gospel.

Jacques was chosen by American claimants to certain valuable property in England, known as the Townley estate, to represent them in litigation in the British courts, having for its object the acquirement of the estate. Jacques employed an English solicitor named Thomas, who neglected to inform him that the proposed action was debarred by the law of limitation.

The case was carried through the various courts, and Thomas charged Jacques $20,000 for his services. Jacques did not discover that he was the dupe of the English solicitor until he had paid this sum and until the English court had finally dismissed the claim. Jacques then proceeded against Thomas and succeeded in having Thomas sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for his fraudulent performance.

Thomas retaliated and had Jacques arrested for and charged with conspiracy with the intent to defraud his American clients. Jacques was sentenced to twenty months' confinement in an English prison. When his friends on this side of the water heard of his misfortune his American clients believed implicitly in his innocence and regarded him solely as a victim of the unscrupulous English solicitors. They exonerated him from the charge brought by Thomas, and secured the co-operation of the State Department in an effort to liberate their attorney.

Secretary Olney has been informed that Jacques has been released on the argument presented through our Legation in London. Mr. Jacques will soon return to this country, and will rejoin his relatives in St. Paul, Minn.

OHIO'S REPUBLICAN VICTORY

It Is Still Growing as the Returns from the Election Come In.

COLUMBUS, Ohio., Nov. 6.—The Republican victory in Ohio is still growing. This afternoon Chairman Kurtz of the State Republican Committee claims 114,000 plurality for Bushnell, and a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature of 87. The House, he says, will contain 88 Republicans and 22 Democrats. Two members are yet in doubt. The Senate will contain 30 Republicans and 6 Democrats. One member is still in doubt.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Nov. 6.—When a reporter called upon ex-Gov. Campbell, at his home, this morning, that gentleman was found in a good humor, accepting his defeat calmly. When asked what he had to say about the result, he stated that he was not at all discouraged, but, on the contrary, had reason to, in a measure, feel pretty good. He said the vote showed that the Democracy of Ohio was more harmonious than elsewhere, that the fact that the vote of last year was exceeded was encouraging; that the duty of the Democrats now was to pick their flints and get ready to slice off the balance of the Republican plurality; that instead of being discouraged every Democrat ought to nerve himself to go at the enemy next year more vigorously than ever.

Ex-Gov. Campbell carries his own county of Butler by 2,632. He carries his city of Hamilton by 1,083. He ran behind his former vote here by several hundred votes.

THE RESULT IN NEBRASKA

Populists Seem to Have Gone to Pieces and the Republicans Win.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 6.—Later returns only emphasize and increase the figures of the Republican triumph in State, city, and county.

The Populist Party in this city seems to have gone to pieces, losing over half of its vote in a year. Norval, (Rep.,) for Judge of the Supreme Court, has been elected by a plurality over Maxwell (Pop.) which may reach 25,000. The Populists lost in almost every county, and even the Democrats made no better showing. The plurality of Capt. W. J. Broatch, Republican candidate for Mayor, is about 1,000 over Brown, (Dem.,) and the remainder of the city Republican ticket is elected by from 300 to 3,000 plurality.

The county ticket has been elected by a large plurality, and every Republican candidate for Judge of the District Court has been elected. Judge C. R. Scott, the famous criminal Judge who has been bitterly criticised by the lawyers and the press of this city, ran ahead of his ticket, although bets were made that he would be defeated by 2,500.

Russian Asylum Under Conditions.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Turkestan Gazette learns that the Russian Government has granted permission to American missionaries to take refuge in Russia from the violence of the Chinese populace on the express condition that they do not prosecute their religious propaganda or interfere in any way in matters of faith.

Not an Evidence of Wealth.

From The London Telegraph.

Judge Lumley Smith of the Westminster County Court held in a case tried before him yesterday that the forthcoming marriage of a man was no evidence of means. Perhaps he was doing it in desperation. The plaintiff stated that the bride had means, and his Honor then made an order for payment or committal for a month, but suggested that it should not issue until after the honeymoon.

WORK FOR DEMOCRATS

The United States Senate Is Lost for Many Years.

BOSSES AND TRAITORS MUST GO

With Sound Policies and Wise Leadership They May, in 1896, Regain Much That Was Lost in 1894 and 1895.

The Democrats have a good bit of work cut out for them in 1896. If they hope to retrieve the disasters of 1894 and 1895 in that year, it must be apparent to every man who desires to see sound Democratic doctrines maintained and Democratic candidates elected that the party must be more thoroughly organized, fanciful and mischievous politics abandoned, traitors and traders discarded as leaders, good men nominated to represent policies with which the party has won its most notable victories, and the voters appealed to with arguments that shall be clear and convincing.

As some of the results of the elections of Tuesday the Democrats have twice, in successive years, lost the formerly strong Democratic States of New-Jersey and Maryland. It is not yet possible to determine from the returns that the New-Jersey defeat means a transfer of Democratic votes to the Republican Party, or a repetition, in a way, of last year's Democratic abstention from voting. If the Republicans have gained Democratic votes in New-Jersey, it has been because the Democratic administration in that State had been allowed to fall into the hands of men who acted as if the Government was maintained for purposes of the grossest political character, and its Senators sometimes selected for no better reason than that they were likely to be pliable tools of the great Congressional lobbies.

Maryland has threatened to revolt against Gorman and Gormanism for many years. It has revolted at times, but the power established by the adroit and watchful "boss" was sufficient to enable him to defy protests, and party loyalty was relied upon to constrain hostile action at the polls. While it is apparent that many Democrats have voted the Lowndes ticket, it will probably be found that many more Democrats assisted the Republicans by neglecting to vote. Maryland is as Democratic to-day as she was in 1892, when the State gave Grover Cleveland a handsome majority. But it has had enough of the trickery and political duplicity of Gorman; it has expressed its opinion of his mischievous work at the time of the repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman act of 1890, and his impertinent interference in the tariff fight of 1893 for the benefit of the Sugar Trust and other interests favored by protection.

There is no doubt that with good management, and that of a not brilliant sort, Kentucky will be restored to the Democratic column. The unnecessary silver fight of this year was precipitated by such men as Blackburn, largely because worthier Democrats, men with intelligence and convictions, neglected the duty that should have been held imperative, to meet and stamp out the silver heresy while it was feeble. To lose Blackburn, if that were to be all the loss, could be easily shown to be a distinct gain, for a more utterly useless man to the Democratic Party and cause cannot easily be picked out of the body of Senators to which he will belong for a little more than a year. He has neither learning, loyalty, nor industry to commend him; his chief qualification is a certain readiness of mushy speech, and that has recently been used to the injury of his party.

To recover lost ground the Democrats must, in 1896, organize the party under leadership that is not an aggregation of discredited bosses, but that is composed of the men who obtain their right to direct the party from the party itself, by full and fair and free expression of its wishes. Before the National Convention shall select the ticket for 1896 the work of organizing the party must begin. If such work is undertaken to set up or to restore broken-down and useless machines, it will not make much difference who the candidate for President may be. The performances in Maryland, Kentucky, and New-Jersey show that reliance upon "boss" rule and dictation is no longer safe or profitable.

The President to be elected in November, 1896, will take office with the assurance that the Senate will be Republican. The House of Representatives that will pass out of existence on the day the new President is inaugurated will be overwhelmingly Republican. What the House is to be that will send bills to the new President must depend largely upon the wisdom and energy of the Democrats during the next year. Not altogether; for, to some extent, the conduct of the Fifty-fourth Congress, with an enormous Republican majority, tempted to indulge in legislative experiments that will provoke resentment, will determine whether the Fifty-fifth Congress shall be Republican or Democratic. That it will not be free silver is plain. And that no man who is an open advocate of free silver coinage, or is even suspected of a covert leaning in that direction, will be the Presidential candidate of the Democrats or the Republicans, was made reasonably certain by the elections of Tuesday.

There will be no dispute in March, 1897, about a reorganization of the United States Senate. The Republicans have been hesitating to attempt a reorganization at the meeting of the Fifty-fourth Congress because with the election of Mr. Dupont from Delaware, as the successor of Senator Higgins, and with the political status of Senators Jones and Stewart of Nevada undetermined, but supposed to be independent or free silver, the Republicans appear to have forty-three votes, the Democrats thirty-eight, and all others six. Even the seating of Dupont as a Republican will not give the Republicans a majority.

But fifteen months later, or at the close of the Fifty-fourth Congress, and the beginning of the Fifty-fifth, the situation, judging from present political indications, will be very different. Kentucky and Maryland appear to have elected Republican Legislatures. If the prospect holds good with the returns, a Republican will be elected from each of those States in place of Democrats. New-York has decided that the Senate in 1897 will be Republican, and the Republicans are likely to elect an Assembly in the Fall of 1896 that will help the Senate to choose a Republican to succeed Senator Hill. Before March, 1897, South Dakota must choose a successor to Senator Kyle, an independent of Populist proclivities, who has voted with the Democrats on political questions. Unless an unexpected political revolution shall overturn Illinois, Senator Palmer's successor will be a Republican. Kansas must also elect, before March, 1897, a successor to Peffer. The Populists of that State have been disappearing as a party, and a Republican may be looked for as Peffer's successor. In Wisconsin, where the Democrats appear to have lost the hold they acquired in that State, Senator Vilas will be followed by a Republican. With two new Senators from Utah, who are evidently to be Republicans, the new list will be about completed.

Until after the election of 1896 the Democrats may hope that they will be able to hold on to North Carolina. Senator Pritchard, who was elected for the unfinished term of Senator Vance, will go out in 1897. If a Democrat be chosen he also will be the only Democratic Senator gained in that year. The Democrats will lose seven Senators, and the Republicans will gain the same number, in addition to which they will secure the two Senators from Utah. Losing one, perhaps, in North Carolina, they will have a net gain of eight, and there will be a net Democratic loss of six, without considering the Delaware case. So the Senate in March, 1897, will apparently stand, with the Delaware contest settled in favor of the Republicans, 53 Republicans, 32 Democrats, and 5 Populists, including, still, Senators Jones and Stewart. That will give the Republicans twenty-one votes more than the Democrats, and a majority over all parties of sixteen. Should Jones and Stewart conclude to rejoin the Republicans, that party will have a majority of 20.

All occasion for maintaining a division of the Senate on the silver question may have disappeared before 1897. If it has not become infinitely more attractive than it is now, the free-silver cause will have lost power in the Senate. But the Republican gains of this year, and those to be expected before the meeting of the Fifty-fifth Congress, will unquestionably keep the majority for free silver down to 4. It is safe to assume that the free-silver vote will be 47, and the opposition 43. Pennsylvania will presumably not re-elect Cameron, and the vote in place of Cameron is put down for sound money. Should the Republicans elect opponents of free coinage from North Dakota and South Dakota, in place of free coinage men, the majority for the white metal would disappear.

The news from Kansas, where the elections were for local officers, and in Nebraska, where only two State officers were chosen, indicates that the Populist wave in both those States has receded. The Populist Party cuts no figure anywhere. The last indication from the South as to its condition was that given in the Augusta, (Ga.,) Congressional district, when J. C. C. Black was re-elected at a second election over the notorious Tom Watson by an increased majority for Black. The abatement of interest then shown in the Populist cause seems to have affected other States in equal measure.

UNDERGROUND LONDON

From Chambers's Journal.

The commercial prosperity of large cities depends so much upon the facilities afforded to their inhabitants for rapid and convenient traveling, that such an important and novel undertaking as the construction of the Central London Electrical Railway must naturally be regarded more as a public benefit than as a public enterprise.

When we remember that at the beginning of the present century the stage coach was considered not only a luxurious, but even a speedy mode of traveling, the opportunities of which we are now able to avail ourselves are so numerous, that we are lost in admiration at what has been accomplished in recent years for our welfare and comfort. Carriages, cabs, and omnibuses are now to be found everywhere, and horseless carriages threaten to give a new aspect to road traffic, already diversified by the ubiquitous bicycle. And our islands are covered with a network of railways, the construction and maintenance of which are alone able to give continual employment to a vast number of people.

The principal object of the new underground line which is about to be made, is to provide a means of traveling which the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways are unable to offer, since these, while encircling the busiest portion of London, leave the general traffic along the main thoroughfares to be dealt with by the omnibus and tramway companies. Recognizing the importance of traveling in a straight rather than in a circuitous route, the promoters of the Central London Railway have naturally decided to adhere to this principle wherever possible; and thus commencing at Shepherd's Bush, at the extreme west of London, their line runs nearly due east, passing under Uxbridge Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, and Cheapside, to the Bank of England.

There being no railway in this country along a route so crowded as that between the Marble Arch and the Bank, it is almost impossible to estimate the number of people that will be likely to avail themselves of the great convenience offered by this line; but the development of passenger traffic on the Metropolitan Railway during the last thirty years would seem to indicate that at least sixty million people will use the new railway annually.

The first attempt to construct underground railways was made in London in 1853, when Parliament sanctioned a scheme to construct a line from the Edgeware Road to King's Cross, a distance of two and a quarter miles, and from this small commencement grew the two lines now known as the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District. It was at first intended that these lines should be confined exclusively to a local business, much in the same way as the elevated railways in New-York—that is, without direct communication with other lines. This arrangement, however, did not prove to be very profitable, and it was then sought to obtain additional revenue by making connections with various main lines for the interchange of passengers, and to enable these railways to run their trains into the central portions of the city, while at the same time the new company, by making various extensions, began to develop a suburban business.

The construction of all these early underground lines is similar in principle, although subject to considerable variation, necessitated by the different localities through which they pass. They are worked by steam locomotives which discharge the product of combustion directly into the tunnel, and no method of artificial ventilation is attempted. The evil consequences attending this system are minimized as much as possible by burning the best quality of coal, which is practically free from sulphur, and which makes but little smoke. The engines employed on these railways are of a condensing type, so that the steam, instead of being exhausted through the chimney, as in the case of an ordinary locomotive, is conveyed into a water tank and condensed, by which means the air in the tunnels is kept drier, and is therefore less disagreeable than it would be were this precaution not adopted.

The cost of making a double line of railway of this kind may be assumed generally to be about a quarter of a million pounds per mile; but where great difficulties are experienced, such as were met with on the portion under Cannon Street, and the immediate neighborhood, where the work had to be carried on below one of the busiest thoroughfares in London, the cost per mile amounted to four hundred thousand pounds; and it is probable that, when all other expenses are included, the cost for such a portion as that would not be much less than one million pounds.

It is unfortunate that the earnings of these two companies cannot be regarded as entirely satisfactory. The immense capital required to construct such railways, and the low fares they are obliged to charge owing to the keen competition with which they have to contend, are the two principal reasons why the profits appear comparatively small; and, although such a state of affairs is to be regretted, it does not necessarily indicate that underground railways generally are unremunerative.

The City and South London Railway, which, commencing at the Monument, and passing under the Thames, terminates at Stockwell, is one of the most interesting lines that have been recently constructed. This railway, which was opened to the public only in 1890, consists of two cast iron tubular tunnels, generally placed side by side, at a depth varying between forty and eighty feet beneath the surface of the streets. These were built by means of the "Greathead shield," a method of construction now being so successfully employed at the tunnel which the London County Council are making under the Thames at Blackwall, and one which it is also proposed to adopt for carrying out the work in connection with the Central London Railway.

Between the Monument and Stockwell there are only four stations, and these being generally some fifty feet below the ground, hydraulic lifts are provided for the convenience of the passengers using the line; the cost of working these l

VERY LIKE A LANDSLIDE

Results of the Election in the Empire State.

REPUBLICAN PLURALITY GROWING

State Officers Will Come Well Up to the Hundred Thousand Mark.

A BAD YEAR FOR MUNICIPAL "BOSSES"

Democratic Mayors in Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester—First Trial of a Gerrymander.

The Republican majority for the New-York State ticket increased as the returns came in yesterday. From the Harlem River to Lake Erie it was almost one straight story of Republican gains. The Democratic ticket received a plurality in no county north of the Harlem except Schoharie, which remained true to the tradition that it "always goes Democratic."

The Republican plurality will be well up toward the 100,000 mark for the head of the ticket. With two counties to be heard from and with unofficial returns in a few others, the plurality last night reached 97,661.

In most instances the candidates for State offices received complimentary votes in their own localities, which swelled their pluralities ahead of the remainder of the ticket. Generally speaking, however, the successful ticket ran very evenly in the "up the State" counties.

There were surprises in some of the counties. One of these was in Albany, where a small Republican plurality was given for the State and legislative ticket.

The Republican Senatorial gerrymander, which is a part of the new Constitution, had its first trial. What the result would have been had the Republican landslide been less than it was, can hardly be estimated. Under the circumstances, there was no district north of the Harlem in which a Democrat was chosen.

One significant thing in the election was the overthrow of several Republican machines in the cities up the State. Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester have elected Democratic Mayors. In Albany, "Boss" Barnes; in Utica, "Boss" Wheeler and "Boss" Hackett; in Syracuse, "Boss" Hendricks, and in Rochester, "Boss" Aldridge were defeated by the defeat of their respective candidates for Mayor. These results in Syracuse and Rochester, which are Republican strongholds, are especially significant. It was a bad year for the municipal "Boss." The vote on the proposition to issue bonds to the amount of $9,000,000 for canal improvement is slow in counting.

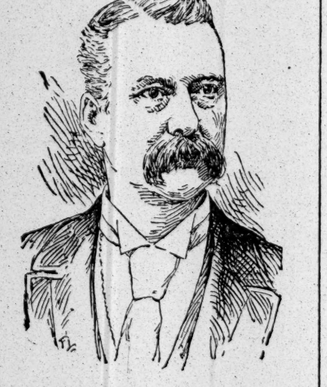
THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Republicans Have More than Two-thirds in Each House.

The next New-York Senate and Assembly will be Republican by more than a two-thirds majority in each house. Seven Republicans chosen to the Senate are members of that body now—Lexow, Coggeshall, Mullin, Raines, Parsons, Laury, and Higgins.

This list, it will be noticed, includes the three against whom there was the strongest sentiment among those who wanted police reform at the hands of the Legislature last Winter—Lexow, Coggeshall, and Raines.

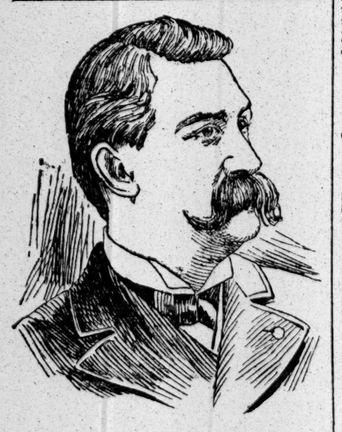
Mr. Lexow has been spoken of as likely to succeed Senator O'Connor of Binghamton as the leader of the majority party on the floor. Mr. Cantor, who is re-elected



Henry J. Coggeshall.
Elected to the State Senate in the Thirty-fourth District.

from the Twentieth District, will doubtless resume the position of minority leader.

The Republican majority will include few pronounced anti-Platt Republicans. Henry J. Coggeshall of the Thirty-fourth District, who is elected as an "independent," after the vain attempts of the Platt machine to



John Raines.
Elected to the State Senate in the Forty-Second District.

prevent his securing even a nomination, will be naturally looked to as the anti-Platt leader. The three Erie County men—Laury, Seibert, and Davis—will be expected to represent the sentiment of their constituents. That is somewhat anti-Platt. Senator Higgins of the Fiftieth District has slightly independent tendencies.

Senator Coggeshall will not cut the figure in the Senate which he would if the Republican majority had been smaller. He will not hold any "balance of power" worth speaking of under present conditions. Still, as he is fond of the picturesque, he may be counted on to make the most of his opportunities. Coggeshall's fight for election was unique. He carried his district by a plurality of more than 4,000.

John Raines, in the Forty-second District, had a hard struggle against deserters in his own party during his campaign. It turned out on election day that his plurality was ample.

In the Assembly, Speaker Hamilton Fish of Putnam, James M. E. O'Grady of Monroe, S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua, and John B. Stanchfield of Chemung are re-elected. There has been talk thus early of Mr. Fish for Speaker. Mr. O'Grady and Mr. Nixon will have prominent Chairmanships. Mr. Stanchfield will naturally become the leader of the small Democratic minority. The Legislature will be composed of the following members:

FOR THE SENATE.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Richard Higbie, R.	26.	James Ballantine, R.
2.	Theodore Koehler, D.	27.	Hobart Krum, R.
3.	F. J. Gallagher, D.	28.	E. T. Brackett, R.
4.	George W. Hrush, R.	29.	Myer Nussbaum, R.
5.	Michael J. Coffey, D.	30.	Le G. C. Tibbits, R.
6.	James Taylor, R.	31.	George Chahoon, R.
7.	P. H. McCuren, D.	32.	George R. Malby, R.
8.	Albert A. Wray, R.	33.	Walter L. Brown, R.
9.	Julius L. Wieman, R.	4.	H.J.Coggeshall, I. R.
10.	John F. Ahearn, T.	35.	Joseph Mullin, R.
11.	T. D. Sullivan, T.	36.	Horace White, R.
12.	Samuel J. Foley, T.	37.	N. N. Stranahan, R.
13.	B. F. Martin, T.	38.	Wm. E. Johnson, R.
14.	Thos. F. Grady, T.	39.	B. M. Wilcox, R.
15.	Frank F. Pavey, R.	40.	E. C. Stewart, R.
16.	Louis Munzinger, T.	41.	J. S. Sheppard, R.
17.	T. C. O'Sullivan, T.	42.	John Raines, R.
18.	M. Featherson, T.	43.	C. R. Parsons, R.
19.	John Ford, R.	44.	Henry Harrison, R.
20.	Jacob A. Cantor, T.	45.	T. E. Ellsworth, R.
21.	Charles L. Guy, T.	46.	L. H. Humphrey, R.
22.	James I. Burns, R.	47.	Charles Lamy, R.
23.	Clarence Lexow, R.	48.	Simon Seibert, R.
24.	William C. Daley, R.	49.	George A. Davis, R.
25.	Charles Davis, R.	50.	F. W. Higgins, R.

* Doubtful.

Republicans	35
Independent Republican	1
Tammany	10
Democrats	4
Total	50

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

Dist.	ALBANY.	Dist.	
1.	R. G. Sherer, R.	12.	Joseph Schulam, T.
2.	James Keenholts, R.	13.	F. F. Trainor, T.
3.	George T. Kelly, D.	14.	Jacob Fritz, T.
4.	Amos J. Ablett, R.	15.	Thos. F. Myers, T.
	ALLEGANY.	16.	Benj. Hoffman, T.
	Fred A. Robbins, R.	17.	P. J. Kerrigan, T.
	BROOME.	18.	A. J. Galligan, T.
1.	J. H. Brownell, R.	19.	A. C. Wilson, R.
2.	C. F. Tupper, R.	20.	J. P. Corrigan, T.
	CATTARAUGUS.	21.	G. C. Austin, R.
1.	Chas. H. Miller, R.	22.	Daniel F. McCoy, T.
2.	G. A. Matteson, R.	23.	John M. Delmour, T.
	CAYUGA.	24.	J. B. Fitzgerald, T.
1.	W. C. Sheldon, R.	25.	P. H. Murphy, R.
2.	E. B. Rounds, R.	26.	P. J. Andrews, T.
	CHAUTAUQUA.	27.	P. E. Laimbeer, R.
1.	Jerome Babcock, R.	28.	Joseph I. Green, T.
2.	S. F. Nixon, R.	29.	S. G. French, R.
	CHEMUNG.	30.	G. W. Meyer, Jr., T.
	J. B. Stanchfield, D.	31.	H. T. Andrews, R.
	CHENANGO.	32.	T. F. Donnelly, T.
	J. P. Allds, R.	33.	L. Davidson, T.
	CLINTON.	34.	P.W.Reinhard,Jr.,R.
	W. T. Honsinger, R.	35.	Arthur C. Butts, T.
	COLUMBIA.		NIAGARA.
	H. W. McClellan, D.	1.	Henry E. Warner, R.
	CORTLAND.	2.	Frank A. Dudley, R.
	F. P. Saunders, R.		ONEIDA.
	DELAWARE.	1.	Walter Embly, D.
	Delos Mackey, R.	2.	W. C. Sanger, R.
	DUTCHESS.	3.	W. B. Graves, R.
1.	John A. Hanna, R.		ONONDAGA.
2.	A. B. Gray, R.	1.	Charles C. Cole, R.
	ERIE.	2.	C. R. Rogers, R.
1.	C. Coughlin, D.	3.	Joseph Bondy, R.
2.	Henry W. Hill, R.	4.	E. M. Wells, R.
3.	B. A. Peevers, R.		ONTARIO.
4.	P.W. Springweller, R.		C. A. Steele, R.
5.	Charles Braun, R.		ORANGE.
6.	Chris. Smith, R.	1.	L. F. Goodwell, R.
7.	H. L. Steiner, R.	2.	Louis Bedell, R.
8.	H. M. Blaisdell, R.		ORLEANS.
	ESSEX.		F. L. Downs, R.
	Albert Weed, R.		OSWEGO.
	FRANKLIN.	1.	Lewis P. Taylor, R.
	Thomas A. Sears, R.	2.	T. M. Costello, R.
	FULTON—HAMILTON.		OTSEGO.
	B. D. Brown, R.		C. B. Gorham, R.
	GENESEE.		PUTNAM.
	A. D. Sanders, R.		Hamilton Fish, R.
	GREENE.		QUEENS.
	Newton Sweet, R.	1.	Jacob Stahl, D.
	HERKIMER.	2.	Frederick Storm, R.
	O. H. Springer, R.	3.	Morton Cromwell, R.
	JEFFERSON.		RENSSELAER.
1.	W. Zimmerman, R.	1.	Edw. McGraw, R.
2.	C. J. Clark, R.	2.	John T. Norton, D.
	KINGS.	3.	George Anderson, R.
1.	T.H.Wagstaff, Jr.,R		RICHMOND.
2.	John McKeown, D.		R. A. Barth, D.
3.	T. H. Cullen, R.		ROCKLAND.
4.	G. W. Wilson, R.		Otis H. Cutler, R.
5.	A. C. De Graw, R.		ST. LAWRENCE.
6.	A. J. Audett, R.	1.	Ira C. Miles, R.
7.	F. A. Newman, D.	2.	M. V. B. Ives, R.
8.	James Lennon, Jr., D.		SARATOGA.
9.	John J. Cain, D.		C.H.McNaughton, R.
10.	Wm. L. Perkins, R.		SCHENECTADY.
11.	Joseph A. Gulder, D.		T. W. Winne, R.
12.	C. H. Ebbetts, D.		SCHOHARIE.
13.	O. L. Forrester, R.		David Enders, D.
14.	John M. Zunn, D.		SCHUYLER.
15.	R. J. Rudd, D.		O. H. Budd, R.
16.	E. C. Brennan, R.		SENECA.
17.	Henry Marshall, R.		W. H. Kinne, D.
18.	M. P. Higgins, D.		STEUBEN.
19.	Fred Schmidt, D.	1.	J. S. Harrison, R.
20.	Fred G. Hughes, R.	2.	Joel Clark, R.
21.	J. A. Livingston, R.		SUFFOLK.
	LEWIS.	1.	Erastus F. Post, R.
	John S. Koster, R.	2.	Carll S. Burr, Jr., R.
	LIVINGSTON.		SULLIVAN.
	Otto Kelsey, R.		U. S. Messiter, R.
	MADISON.		TIOGA.
	L. B. Kern, R.		D. P. Witter, R.
	MONROE.		TOMPKINS.
1.	Chas. J. Smith, R.		F. E. Bates, R.
2.	J. M. E. O'Grady, R.		ULSTER.
3.	W.W.Armstrong, R.	1.	W.S.Van Keuren, R.
4.	Thos. H. Eddy.	2.	James Lounsbury, R.
	MONTGOMERY.		WARREN.
	E. L. Schmidt, R.		T. J. Eldridge, R.
	NEW-YORK.		WASHINGTON.
1.	Daniel E. Finn, T.		W. R. Hobbie, R.
2.	Thos. J. Barry, T.		WAYNE.
3.	W. H. Leonard, T.		George S. Horton, R.
4.	J. A. Donnelly, T.		WESTCHESTER.
5.	G. Gregory, R.	1.	John N. Stewart, R.
6.	J. A. Mittnacht, T.	2.	George L. Carlisle, R.
7.	Edw. W. Hart, T.	3.	James W. Husted, R.
8.	Chas. S. Adler, R.		WYOMING.
9.	James F. McCabe, T.		M. N. Cole, R.
10.	Otto Kempner, T.		YATES.
11.	W. H. Gledhill, T.		E. Brown, R.

Republicans	103
Tammany	26
Democrats	21
Total	150

VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

The following table shows the plurality, by counties, for Secretary of State, with comparisons with the vote for the same office in 1893:

	1895.		1893.	
	King. (Dem.)	Palmer. (Rep.)	Meyer. (Dem.)	Palmer. (Rep.)
Albany	656		5,224	
Allegany	3,043			2,535
Broome	2,704			2,443
Cattaraugus	3,931			2,600
Cayuga	3,730			2,692
Chautauqua	6,381			5,333
Chemung	363		1,268	
Chenango	7,750			1,384
Clinton	2,509			2,592
Columbia	480			90
Cortland	2,128			1,324
Delaware	3,066			1,450
Dutchess	2,441			920
Erie	12,371			10,112
Essex	2,452			1,889
Franklin	2,933			2,337
Fulton and Hamilton	5,028			2,051
Genesee	1,884			1,496
Greene	362		169	
Herkimer	2,215			1,671
Jefferson	3,600			2,338
Kings	6,485			7,327
Lewis	1,208			670
Livingston	1,710			1,538
Madison	3,075			1,940
Monroe	6,000			8,025
Montgomery	1,271			939
New-York	41,729		67,670	
Niagara	1,844			1,003
Oneida	3,094			2,900
Onondaga	4,354			4,270
Ontario	2,007			1,442
Orange	3,466			2,780
Orleans	1,672			1,023
Oswego	4,224			3,719
Otsego	2,024			830
Putnam	939			501
Queens	177		1,442	
Rensselaer	750		5,795	
Richmond	927		922	
Rockland	214		123	
St. Lawrence	7,855			5,749
Saratoga	2,993			2,672
Schenectady	863		69	
Schoharie	601		1,281	
Schuyler	974			688
Seneca	148		60	
Steuben	4,273			2,471
Suffolk	2,302			1,367
Sullivan	777			322
Tioga	1,977			1,160
Tompkins	1,497			915
Ulster	1,830		29	
Warren	1,700			1,069
Washington	3,600			2,718
Wayne	2,904			2,419
Westchester	1,500		15	
Wyoming	2,442			1,521
Yates	1,622			1,330
Total	49,742	147,403	84,067	108,551
Palmer's plurality, 1895				97,661
Palmer's plurality, 1893				24,484
Republican plurality, 1894				156,108

THE SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Thirteen of the Sixteen Chosen Are Republicans.

In the Second Judicial District, the Republican candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court have probably been elected by small majorities. This district takes in the counties of Dutchess, Rockland, Putnam, Suffolk, Westchester, Richmond, Orange, Queens, and Kings. Returns have been received from all but Kings County. In Westchester County Mr. Keogh was the only one of the Democratic candidates who ran ahead of his Republican competitors, but he ran behind even his Democratic associates on the ticket in Richmond County. Messrs. Covert and Marean, Democrats, took the lead only in Richmond County, the former being apparently the favorite. All the Democratic candidates lead by small majorities in Queens County.

The Republican candidates, Hirsh, Dickey, and Smith, outside of Kings County, have received, respectively, 58,688, 60,824, and 61,061 votes in the district. Messrs. Keogh, Covert, and Marean, the Democrats, have received, in the same counties, respectively, 50,559, 50,313, and 49,339 votes. Assuming that each of them received the same plurality in Kings County as the head of the Democratic State ticket, which is now figured as 6,485, they are defeated by small pluralities.

The list of Judges of the Supreme Court elected in the various districts will therefore be as follows:

Dist.	
1.	Charles H Truax.....T
1.	Charles F. MacLean.....T
1.	Frederick Smyth.....T
2.	Hugo Hirsh.....R
2.	William Dickey.....R
2.	Wilmot F. Smith.....R
3.	Alden Chester.....R
4.	Chester B. McLaughlin.....R
5.	Irving G. Vann.....R
5.	William E. Scripture.....R
6.	George F. Lyon.....R
7.	James W. Dunwell.....R
7.	Edwin A. Nash.....R
8.	Edward W. Hatch.....R
8.	Frank C. Laughlin.....R
8.	Alfred Spring.....R

"BOSS" ALDRIDGE DEFEATED.

Overthrow of the Odious Republican Ring in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 6.—The hot contest here over the Mayoralty resulted in the election of Municipal Court Judge George E. Warner, Democrat and Good Government candidate, over Hiram H. Edgerton, the Republican candidate.

The majority is small, being only 582. Warner polled a vote of 13,481; Edgerton, 12,905. The court is not yet complete, as in two or three districts much confusion has resulted, but the exact figures when obtained will not be materially different. There were three other candidates in the field for Mayor, a Socialist-Labor candidate, People's Party candidate, and a citizens' candidate, the last-named being an Independent Republican ticket, headed by George F. Lodor, who polled 1,273 votes.

The great fight was against the Republican machine ring rule of the city, as represented by the leadership of George W. Aldridge. The revolt was taken up by the Good Government people, who nominated an independent ticket headed by Warner for Mayor. Two other Democrats and two Republicans constituted the rest of the Good Government ticket, and this ticket was indorsed by the Democrats. When Aldridge was elected Mayor, he received a majority of 3,000, the normal Republican majority, so it will be seen what the Democrats and Good Government people had to overcome, but that they did overcome it shows also that the popular revolt and uprising among the people here against the Republican ring.

The Republican machine nominated Edgerton to try to catch the Good Government indorsement, but they failed to do so. Failing there, they sacrificed Edgerton to save the Executive Board, as more city patronage is controlled by the Executive Board than by the Mayor. The Common Council was carried by the Republicans, so they will hold the balance of power, though they lost the head of the ticket.

JOY AMONG STATE OFFICERS.

Secretary Palmer and "Brother" Colvin Are Duly Congratulated.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The few persons who were about the offices in the Capitol to-day were in too high feather to have transacted any official business had it developed. They could do nothing but talk over the results of yesterday and make prophecies as to the future.

Secretary of State John Palmer was the only State officer about the Capitol to-day. He expressed himself as being greatly gratified over the result, especially because of the fight made against him by Col. Young and other Grand Army men. During the day many telegrams of congratulation were received from admiring friends all over the State.

"Brother" Colvin had made known his intention of being at the State Treasurer's office this afternoon. For several weeks past he has complained of indigestion. The excitement of the last few days helped his dyspepsia, he said, and he would come to the Capitol to receive his congratulatory dispatches. About noon a telephone message was received from Mr. Colvin to the effect that he would remain home to-day. The dispatches which were expected to find him at the office were therefore duplicated to him at Glens Falls. One was from his opponent, De Witt Clinton Dow.

Gov. Morton also expected to return to Albany to-day, but was detained in New-York. A large number of complimentary dispatches found their way to the Executive chamber, where Private Secretary Cole attended to them. Nearly all of these congratulated the Governor on his wise and judicious management of the affairs of State, and attributed the result of yesterday in this State to his policy. W. Seward Webb and Senator Edmund O'Connor were among those who sent this kind of taffy.

EARLY REPUBLICAN GRABBERS.

Places to be Filled by Gov. Morton Because of Election Results.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—Gov. Morton will be called upon to fill four county offices as the result of Tuesday's election. Already the ambitious place hunter and his friends are abroad, and the first delegation will move on the Executive Chamber to-morrow. This party will come from Northern New-York, and will urge Roland C. Kellogg for County Judge and Surrogate of Essex County, a place which will be vacated by Chester B. McLaughlin, who was elected to the Supreme Court in the Fourth District yesterday.

While the Kellogg men will be the first on the scene, they will not be in advance of another party which is urging Arod K. Dudley for the same office. This second party has its application filed in the Executive Chamber. Mr. Dudley is the present District Attorney of Essex County, and it may be considered a better play to appoint him to the Judgeship, as two persons could thus be satisfied.

The election of Edwin A. Nash in the Seventh District to the Supreme Court bench creates a vacancy in the position of County Judge in Livingston County.

Edward W. Hatch, a Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, was elected to the Supreme Court in the Eighth District. As the Superior Court Judges are to be transferred to the Supreme Court on Jan. 1, this also will call for a designation by the Governor. There are several candidates for each one of these places.

County Judge Burr Mattice of Otsego County is making a strong effort to secure the designation of Supreme Court Justice in the Sixth District, to succeed Judge Celora E. Martin, elected to the Court of Appeals bench. Judge Mattice was the most formidable candidate against George E. Lyon of Binghamton, who secured the Republican nomination for the additional Judgeship in the Sixth District and consequently the election. In the event of Judge Mattice being designated as Judge Martin's successor, his law partner, J. M. Kellogg of Oneonta, will probably be made Otsego's County Judge.

NO TIME TO DISCUSS IT.

Senator Hill Is Too Busy to Talk of the Elections.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Senator Hill left his law office earlier than usual this afternoon and proceeded to his home, Wolfert's Roost, on Van Rensselaer Boulevard, where THE TIMES's correspondent found him about sundown. The correspondent asked the Senator if he would grant him an interview on the general result of yesterday's elections in all the States.

"I think not to-night," said the Senator, reflectively. "I have not the time to spare to-night."

WILL BE SPEAKER, MR. FISH SAYS.

Col. Archie Baxter Scheduled for Clerk of the Next House.

Speaker Fish was in the city yesterday long enough to say that he is going to be the next Speaker at Albany. He is probably right about this. Ex-Senator Platt is willing to allow him to continue in that place.

Col. Archie Baxter of Chemung is to be re-elected as Clerk of the House.

There is a great deal of discussion as to who will be President pro tem. of the Senate. Some talk of Senator Lexow and others of Senator Parsons, but there are a great many who believe that the place will go to Col. Timothy E. Ellsworth of Niagara.

Warner Miller came to this city last night to keep an eye on matters. His friends say that Mr. Platt will have to consider his wishes more than he has for the last few years.

DEMOCRATIC MAYOR AT ALBANY.

Mr. Platt's Man Barnes Receives a Municipal Setback.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr., received a black eye in the election of municipal officers yesterday. He feels, however, that he retrieved himself in the election of the county ticket, of Nussbaum for Senator by 486, and in the choice of Chester for Supreme Court Justice in the Third District, by 4,000 in the district. Mr. Chester was Mr. Barnes's candidate. At the time of Mr. Chester's nomination Congressman Frank Black tried to exact a promise from Mr. Barnes that he would support a Rensselaer County man next year, but he failed to do so. Mr. Barnes kept out of sight until after the convention had adjourned.

The Good Government people wanted Mr. Barnes to renominate Oren E. Wilson for Mayor. Mr. Wilson was elected as a reformer in 1894, and as his term has been abridged by the new Constitution, his admirers thought it but justice that he should receive the Republican nomination this year. Mr. Wilson's election was secured by a fusion of Republicans and Independent Democrats. When he entered his office Mr. Wilson ignored Mr. Barnes, and refused to carry out his ante-election promises as to patronage. When he came up for renomination not only Mr. Barnes, but nearly all the ward leaders, were opposed to him, notwithstanding the fact that an intimation was sent up from New-York that Mr. Wilson would be acceptable.

The Republican Convention ignored Mr. Wilson, and he was subsequently nominated by petition by the Good Government element. The bitterest kind of a campaign was carried on, in which corporations receiving patronage from the city are said to have contributed no small share of the funds.

There was plenty of money used yesterday to split the Republican vote, and the results show that it was effectual. The Barnes candidate, William J. Walker, received 6,471 votes, while for Mr. Wilson 4,292 votes were cast. John Boyd Thacher, the Democratic nominee, received 11,022 votes, which were but 447 less than were given for Gen. King for Secretary of State.

To the great surprise of the masses James C. Matthews, the colored candidate for Recorder on the Democratic ticket, was elected by 1,300 plurality. As the Republicans cast their eyes over the returns today they become indignant. They feel that had there been a single Republican candidate for Mayor in the field they would have carried the city as well as the county.

DEMOCRATS GAINED IN UTICA.

Mayor Gibson's Opposition to "Jobs" Indorsed by Voters.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The majority of John G. Gibson, the Democratic Mayor of this city, over John L. Earll, his Republican competitor, is 1,151. Two years ago Mr. Gibson was elected by 63 majority over Thomas Wheeler.

He has had the Council against him throught his term, eight of the twelve Aldermen being combined to make his administration an expensive one. He has filed a large number of vetoes against their jobs, most of which have been passed over his head. Earll, his competitor, was President of the Council, and the contest was fought on the issue as to whether the Mayor or the Council should be vindicated. In addition to the defeat of Earll by the largest majority ever given any Mayor in this city, three members of the Aldermanic combine have been defeated.

Over the defeat of one, James Hackett of the Fifth Ward, the whole city is rejoicing. The new Aldermanic Board will be Democratic by one majority, and the people look forward to a better condition of municipal affairs than has existed in years.

Appropriations were passed for a new free academy building, to cost $125,000, also for a new Ward School Building. The entire Democratic city ticket, with the exception of City Judge, was also elected. Coggeshall had 3,628 more votes in the city than Weaver, and Utica sends a Democrat to the Assembly by a majority of 352.

SYRACUSE MACHINE OUSTED.

James J. Belden Helped Defeat His Old Enemy, Hendricks.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 6.—James K. McGuire, the Democratic candidate, has been elected Mayor of Syracuse by a fine majority, and back of him he will have a Democratic majority in the Common Council.

The entire city ticket went Democratic, and the Hendricks machine, which has long been fattening on the spoils of the City Hall, will be turned out, much to the edification of James J. Belden, who was instrumental in bringing the change about.

The vote in the city stood: McGuire, 9,184; Saul, (straight Rep.,) 5,831; Baldwin, (municipal reform,) 6,067.

McGuire's plurality of 3,166 indicates that he would probably have carried the city if he had had but one opponent. He ran his campaign independently of the Democratic city machine, and W. B. Kirk, Henry J. Mowry, Thomas Ryan, and others, who have been prominent in the party councils in the past, will not be included in the new organization which Mayor McGuire has in mind. He is but twenty-eight years of age, and owes his election to the young men of his party, who have been working to this end for over a year.

The fight between the Belden and Hendricks wings of the Republican Party gave him the opportunity he was after, and his election was a foregone conclusion. Syracuse has never before seen such an enthusiastic popular demonstration as that which occurred when the result of the election was made known last night.

Cattaraugus Needs Some Democrats.

FRANKLINVILLE, Nov. 6.—The Republican pluralities in Cattaraugus County are the largest in the history of this always Republican county. The vote was light. At this time it is impossible to give positive figures on any but Palmer, who has a plurality of 3,931. Not a single election district in the entire county had a Democratic majority. Frank W. Higgins, for Senator, had no opposition, but in nearly every town he ran ahead of the ticket. Charles H. Miller, Assemblyman, in the First District, has a plurality of at least 1,800. G. V. Matteson, in the Second District, has about 1,500. Hatch, Laughlin, and Spring, for Justices of Supreme Court, will show pluralities larger than Palmer, and Spring, larger by 1,000 than the other two candidates, this being his home county. Reports from various parts of the county show that the canal appropriation vote in the county was adverse by at least 3,500.

HAYWOOD ELECTED TREASURER.

Pennsylvania Returns Indicate the Choice of Smith for Superior Judge.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—The latest returns indicate a plurality of 161,914 for Haywood (Rep.) for State Treasurer.

Later and more complete returns have added materially to the earlier returns in the vote for Smith (Dem.) for Superior Court Judge, particularly in the anthracite coal counties, where Smith gets a remarkably large vote over that of the other Democratic candidates for Superior Court Judge.

These late returns now leave it doubtful whether Yerkes or Smith will be the minority representative on the Superior Court Bench, with the prospects that the returns from the missing counties will show that Smith has the larger vote of the two. The other Democratic candidates ran considerably behind Yerkes and Smith.

Benjamin F. Haywood, elected State Treasurer of Pennsylvania on the Republican ticket, was born at Mercer, April 12, 1839. His education was in the common schools and at the Iron City Business College of Pittsburg. Mr. Haywood was Postmaster of West Middlesex for two terms—

Benjamin F. Haywood.
Elected State Treasurer of Pennsylvania on the Republican Ticket.

1877 to 1885—and then became Message Clerk of the Senate for the sessions of 1885 and 1887. In the latter year he was elected Prothonotary of Mercer County for a term of three years. In 1891 the Controller of the Currency appointed Mr. Haywood receiver of the First National Bank of Clearfield. His management of the affairs of this institution was such as to win for him the highest approval. In May, 1894, Mr. Haywood was appointed cashier of the State Treasury Department under Col. S. M. Jackson, in whose favor he withdrew before the convention of 1893. He has been an active political worker since old enough to vote, and his active participation in local and State politics has given him a wide acquaintance.

At Flint's,
The attractions for the coming Fall are without number. Exceptional Display. Manufacturing Prices. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

THE TOTAL VOTE OF NEW-YORK.

The following table shows the total vote, by counties, for the Democratic and Republican candidates for State offices and Judge of the Court of Appeals and on the canal amendment:

	Secretary of State.		—Controller.—		—Treasurer.—		—Att. General.—		State Engineer and Surveyor.		Judge Court Appeals.			
	King. (Dem.)	Palmer. (Rep.)	Judson. (Dem.)	Roberts. (Rep.)	Dow. (Dem.)	Colvin. (Rep.)	Chase. (Dem.)	Hancock. (Rep.)	Stuart. (Dem.)	Adams. (Rep.)	Teller. (Dem.)	Martin. (Rep.)	Canal For.	Amend't. Against.
Albany	18,360	19,016	18,345	19,020	18,400	19,000	18,600	18,700	18,450	18,900	18,456	18,915	.....	.....
Allegany	2,124	5,167	2,124	5,167	2,124	5,167	2,124	5,167	2,124	5,164	2,124	5,167	1,672	5,652
Broome	4,137	6,841	4,106	6,890	4,114	6,872	4,003	6,891	4,111	6,873	3,950	7,056	.....	.....
Cattaraugus	2,765	6,696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	4,205	7,935	4,164	7,936	4,205	7,924	4,182	7,936	4,216	7,804	4,686	7,328	4,671	6,531
Chautauqua	3,086	9,467	3,021	9,497	3,081	9,461	3,042	9,457	3,046	9,449	3,031	9,462	4,094	7,810
Chemung	5,023	5,389	5,086	5,329	5,001	5,368	5,008	5,400	4,991	5,433	4,999	5,403	.....	.....
Chenango	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	2,064	4,573	2,056	4,579	2,060	4,585	2,080	4,564	2,071	4,571	2,074	4,572	2,084	1,882
Columbia	4,732	5,212	4,764	5,207	4,770	5,204	4,766	5,209	4,761	5,212	4,781	5,198	.....	.....
Cortland	1,612	3,740	1,601	3,746	1,610	3,737	1,600	3,744	1,615	3,730	1,589	3,750	1,455	3,237
Delaware	3,448	6,514	3,448	6,514	3,448	6,514	3,448	6,514	3,448	6,514	3,448	6,514	2,384	5,549
Dutchess	6,742	9,183	6,852	9,141	6,906	9,144	6,845	9,146	6,968	9,144	5,720	9,103	5,282	6,235
Erie	21,559	33,930	20,535	34,963	21,607	34,046	21,548	34,085	21,694	33,909	21,613	33,937	.....	.....
Essex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	1,765	4,698	1,764	4,696	1,760	4,696	1,754	4,695	1,761	4,693	1,761	4,691	737	4,883
Fulton & Ha'lt'n.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee	1,753	3,687	1,766	3,603	1,763	3,618	1,745	3,627	1,769	3,630	1,753	3,611	4,371	5,840
Greene	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,824	3,419
Herkimer	4,178	6,393	4,185	6,388	4,166	6,389	4,172	6,400	4,176	6,385	4,166	6,408	3,130	820
Jefferson	5,404	9,004	5,096	9,009	5,490	9,015	5,390	9,010	5,402	9,003	5,397	9,014	.....	.....
Kings	81,803	75,408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,920	4,450
Lewis	2,453	3,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,032	3,343	.....	.....
Livingston	2,832	3,542	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,602	5,692	2,974	4,907
Madison	2,613	5,688	2,605	5,692	2,608	5,688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	.....	.....	.....	..

FULL RESULTS LACKING

Counting the Votes Delayed Somewhat by the New Ballot.

OFFICIAL COUNT MAY BRING CHANGES

For Instance, in the Seventeenth Senatorial District the Figures Now Favor O'Sullivnn, with Two Districts Out.

In the first test of the new election law and the blanket ballot it was, perhaps, to have been expected that the machinery for canvassing the vote and declaring the results would work with some stiffness and friction, and this has proved to be the case.

So far as investigation has shown, the election officers found no serious difficulty in handling the greatly enlarged ballots, but the general lack of familiarity with the form made it work awkwardly at first. This awkwardness was of but short duration, however, and yesterday the great majority of the election officers who were heard to express opinions on the form of the ballot considered it a substantial improvement upon the old form of many ballots, the chief argument in its favor being that it conduces to greater accuracy in the count.

The vote was indeed canvassed at an earlier hour than usual, but because of the large number of election districts and the number of tickets in the field the returns came to Police Headquarters and to the various police stations with a rapidity and in a volume that rendered absolute accuracy impossible. All the reports are approximate, therefore, and none of them is entirely accurate. Even last night, after a day spent in an effort to secure complete returns on some of the officers voted for, the best that could be reported was an approximate statement of the vote.

In County Clerk, for instance, the most complete report is still short by 134 election districts out of a total of 1,392, and on the vote for Register the returns are short 161 districts. The same general statement holds true with respect to the votes on Senators and Assemblymen, and since there are some very close votes reported, the full returns may show different results from those now apparent in such districts.

In these cases the official count will be watched with considerable interest, for by it only will the doubts of some of the aspiring statesmen be quieted. For instance, the first report of the vote on State Senator in the Seventeenth District showed Page elected by a plurality of 10 votes, and so the report was published yesterday; a fuller report now gives the election to O'Sullivan, with a plurality of 38 votes, but the report is still incomplete, to the extent of the returns from two election districts.

The tables published herewith, though they differ but slightly in the aggregate number of votes from those published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday morning, have been carefully revised, and brought up to include the latest accurate information.

A PURITAN PASSENGER'S MISHAP

Leaving the Fog-Bound Boat for a Launch Off Whitestone, He Fell into the River.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Nov. 6.—A number of Sound steamers came to anchor in the East River, off Whitestone, this morning because of the heavy fog which made travel through the river dangerous. It was noon before the mist cleared away sufficiently to enable the steamers to resume the trip to New-York City, and long before this time many passengers became impatient and availed themselves of the opportunity to be landed at the railroad station here, whence they proceeded by train to the city.

About a dozen boatmen with rowboats, and Alfred Akers with the naphtha launch Sally West, did a good business conveying the passengers at 50 cents each. The Sally West returned to the steamer Puritan on her second trip, and a ladder was placed from the steamer's deck to that of the launch. Many of the passengers made a rush for the small boat.

A man fashionably dressed, wearing a silk hat and carrying a large valise, was exceedingly anxious to reach the city to hear the result of the election. Cautiously he began to descend the ladder. When he was about half way down he lost his balance and plunged head foremost into the water.

When he reappeared he was still clinging to the valise, and with some difficulty was hauled aboard the launch by Alfred Akers. The unfortunate man, whose name could not be learned but who is said to be a New-York business man, was taken on board the steamer and put to bed in his stateroom.

After a Water Rat.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

In the midst of this great common of marshland was a big shallow pond fed by the streams which came down from the furze-clad steeps above the cliffs from which we took the jackdaws. A sluggish, muddy-bottomed river led from this pond to the estuary. It was in this pond that, long ago, before coming to the years of gunning discretion, we had been wading after eels, while Viper, the terrier, looked on uneasily, like a hen at its ducklings, from the bank. A wedge-shaped ripple on the water came toward us, led by a black dot; the whole arrangement meant a swimming water rat, whose head formed the dot at the apex. A hand prigged at him, missed his head and body, but grabbed him fast by the tail. He turned and gripped the small hand of the grabber; but the grabber held tight, and so did the rat.

Viper's excitement was fever-hot; so hot as nearly, but not quite, to induce him to take to the water, for which he had an almost feline distaste. Boy and rat came to the bank together, and not till Viper had the rat across the back did the little beast let go. Afterward Boyhood got much praise for not letting the rat go when he bit, though what harm he did any one in that pond is not evident. That, however, is the way of Authority; the generality of Authority know no exception; rats are to be killed, boys are to be scolded, the devil is to be resisted—universally. Even in this sentence one has committed a serious error, for one used to be told that it showed lack of reverence to write the name of his Satanic Majesty in our Sunday exercises with a small "d."

HAMILTONS WIN TWO GAMES

Beat Mechanics and Western National in Bank Clerks' Series.

The three banks which rolled last night at Thumann's alleys, 107 Horatio Street, in the tournament of the Bank Clerks' Bowling League, were the Hamilton National, Mechanics' National, and the Western National. The Hamiltons managed to win two games straight, the Mechanics won one and lost one, while the Westerns remained good-naturod although they lost both games. The following is the result:

FIRST GAME.

WESTERN NATIONAL BANK.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
R. G. Betts.	0	5	122	Langdon	1	5	148
P. Betts	0	3	106	Harbison	5	1	156
H. Sommers.	2	1	98	Clason	1	2	115
H. Fishb'h.	1	5	148	Walker	0	5	110
W. Sparling.	1	5	132	Knowles	0	4	120
Total	4	19	606	Total	7	17	649

FRAMES.

West. Bank..59 107 160 218 288 359 421 492 549 606
Mechanics' Bk.53 122 202 260 313 396 475 552 593 649

Average—Western Bank, 121 1-5; Mechanics' Bank, 129 4-5. Scorer—Mr. Sperling. Umpire—Mr. Grant.

SECOND GAME.

HAMILTON.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	WESTERN NATIONAL BANK.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
M'Clintock	0	4	122				
Clark	1	2	115	R. G. Betts.	2	3	127
O'Shaugh'y	3	4	145	P. Betts	1	1	103
Groo	1	5	137	Sommers	2	1	114
Dike	2	5	149	Fishbough	2	5	154
				Sparling	1	4	131
Total	7	20	668	Total	8	14	629

FRAMES.

Hamilton ...76 147 230 300 350 414 498 558 598 668
West Nat....76 138 190 270 324 371 448 510 566 629

Scorers—Messrs. Gillespie and Lupton. Umpire—Mr. Grant. Averages—Hamilton, 133 3-5; Western National Bank, 125 4-5.

THIRD GAME.

HAMILTON.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	MECHANIC.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
M'Clintock	1	3	103	Langdon	3	3	163
Willis	3	2	133	Harbison	2	2	117
O'Sh'hn'y	3	4	153	Clason	2	2	118
Groo	4	3	165	Walker	1	1	102
Dike	1	3	123	Knowles	3	4	162
Total	12	15	677	Total	11	12	662

FRAMES.

Hamilton 83 155 206 275 352 416 485 575 618 679
Mechanic 65 150 227 297 373 447 516 566 619 662

Averages—Hamilton, 135 2-5; Mechanic, 132 2-5. Scorers—Messrs. Gillespie and Lupton. Umpire—Mr. Grant.

Japanese Women.

From The Saturday Review.

The traditional view of the feminine ideal in Japan, of the character, position, and work of a woman, to attain to which she is educated with the greatest care, is in many respects a high one, worthy of a remarkable people. The Japanese hold that the chief duty of a woman, whatever may be her position, is gentle, cheerful service. She is trained from earliest girlhood to control and check the exhibition of all emotions disagreeable to others; to wear, whatever she may suffer, a cheerful, pleasing countenance; to give willing service and obedience to her parents, her husband, and his parents; to be engaging in manner, neat in appearance, unwearied in housekeeping, and faithful in her devotion as a wife. It has not hitherto been expected of the Japanese wife that she should be the companion, helpmeet, and counselor of her husband. In order to render her unattractive to other men she used to shave her eyebrows and blacken her teeth immediately after marriage.

Good manners and courtesy are the constant rule of life in Japan, so that brutal conduct and wife-beating, common among Christian people, are unknown there. But there are, on the other hand, various drawbacks to the perfect realization of married bliss, for the law of Japan allows a husband to return his wife to her father for the most trivial reason, or to introduce one or more concubines under the same roof. A Japanese woman can at no age be said to belong to herself, and so deplorably true is this that a mother can, and actually often does, sell her daughter to a house of ill fame for a term of years without its being considered a shameful and lasting disgrace either to mother or daughter.

English, Irish, and Home Rule.

From The Nineteenth Century.

For nearly ten years that keen and trying struggle has been going on, and the pressure upon the Irish party has been marked by a severity which outsiders are hardly able to appreciate. Had their own internal life been smooth and easy, the difficulties of their position as a body of poor men contending against the mighty forces of the English aristocracy and plutocracy, guided by some of its keenest intellects and sustained by a strong national sentiment, were enormous. But these were multiplied indefinitely by the moral collapse of a leader who had been the very life and soul of the party and the fierce internal strife to which it led. If they have made many mistakes under these trying conditions, let that English party which has been completely free from blunders cast the first stone at them.

It is very hard for Englishmen and Irishmen to judge each other fairly. They are so opposed in temperament and habit that it is extremely difficult to escape mutual misunderstanding. Messrs. Healy and Dillon, for example, are simply puzzles to their English allies. Many who are disposed to judge most favorably of them find it hard to understand what they are quarreling about, but much harder still to believe in the sincerity and ardor of a patriotism which does not teach them to repress personal jealousies and silence upbraidings which can bring nothing but peril and mischief to their common cause. Certain it is that these disputes have seriously damped the zeal of many among their English sympathizers. It is just the kind of incident which affects the English mind, and which, after all the explanations that can be given, leaves behind it a feeling that is not very reasonable, but which we cannot afford to despise, and which is distinctly unfavorable to home rule.

Bicycles.

Great Sale of Road Wheels at Half Cost.

THE TINKHAM CYCLE CO.,

306-310 West 59th St. and 20 Warren St., N. Y. City, Brooklyn, Newark, and Newport.

CITY VOTE ON ASSEMBLYMEN

First District.

Daniel E. Finn, Tam..... 2,260
John Murphy, State Dem..... 107
James F. Conway, Rep..... 1,055
Plurality for Finn..... 1,211

Second District.

Thomas J. Barry, Tam. & State Dem..... 3,802
Richard Cahill, Rep..... 1,303
Plurality for Barry..... 2,589

Third District.

William H. Leonard, Tam..... 3,724
Frank Grady, State Dem..... 83
Edward A. Brady, Rep..... 2,063
Plurality for Leonard..... 1,661

Fourth District.

James A. Donnelly, Tam..... 3,299
William J. Hirschfield, State Dem..... 689
William J. Finn, Rep..... 1,092
Plurality for Donnelly..... 2,207

Fifth District.

S. Wright Holcomb, Tam..... 2,559
James A. Hooper, State Dem..... 260
George Gregory, Rep..... 3,085
Plurality for Gregory..... 526

Sixth District.

Jacob A. Mittnacht, Tam..... 3,967
James J. Gaw, State & Ind. Dem..... 177
George W. Wagner, Rep..... 2,393
Plurality for Mittnacht..... 1,574

Seventh District.

Edward W. Hart, Tam..... 3,736
James Hourigan, State Dem..... 354
Egbert P. Fitz, Rep..... 2,598
Plurality for Hart..... 1,158

Eighth District.

Charles Smith, Tam..... 1,546
Jacob Levy, State Dem..... 50
Charles S. Adler, Rep..... 2,005
Plurality for Adler..... 459

Ninth District.

James F. Maccabe, Tam..... 2,850
Alvin Summers, State Dem..... 56
John A. Blackburn, Rep..... 1,205
Plurality for Maccabe..... 1,645

Tenth District.

Otto Kempner, Tam..... 3,346
John J. Keleher, State Dem..... 314
Joseph A. Hoffman, Rep..... 2,125
Plurality for Kempner..... 1,221

Eleventh District.

William H. Gledhill, Tam..... 558
Augustine Healy, Ind. & State Dem..... 116
Seth Wilks, Rep..... 271
Plurality for Gedhill..... 287

Twelfth District.

Joseph Schulum, (Tam.)..... 1,897
John H. Dougherty, (S. D.)..... 905
Araham A. Joseph, (Rep.)..... 1,141
Plurality for Schulum..... 756

Thirteenth District.

Patrick F. Trainor, Tam..... 1,458
Henry O'Donnell, State Dem..... 38
Robert Miller, Rep..... 709
Plurality for Trainor..... 749

Fourteenth District.

Jacob Fritz, Tam..... 2,534
Jacob Kunzenman, State Dem. and Rep... 2,600
Charles H. Kelby, Good Govt. and Ind.... 196
Plurality for Kunzenmund..... 66

Fifteenth District.

Thomas F. Myers, Tam..... 2,620
John Joseph Walsh, State and Ind. Dem... 129
Richard C. Van Horn, Rep..... 1,959
Plurality for Myers..... 661

Sixteenth District.

Benjamin Hoffman, Tam..... 3,648
William F. Grote, State Dem. and Rep..... 2,081
William B. Blau, Ind. Rep..... 103
Plurality for Hoffman..... 1,564

Seventeenth District.

Patrick J. Kerrigan, Tam..... 2,837
Joseph E. McMahon, State Dem..... 215
Howard Wilson, Rep..... 1,478
Plurality for Kerrigan..... 1,359

Eighteenth District.

Andrew J. Galligan, Tam..... 3,321
Michael J. Cruise, State Dem..... 822
James P. Kelker, Rep..... 1,375
Plurality for Galligan..... 1,946

Nineteenth District.

James J. Hagan, Tam..... 3,148
Francis W. Aymar, State Dem..... 501
Albert C. Wilson, Rep..... 4,030
Plurality for Wilson..... 882

Twentieth District.

John P. Corrigan, Tam..... 3,999
John J. O'Neill, State Dem..... 852
Edward M. Lyman, Rep..... 1,712
Plurality for Corrigan..... 2,287

Twenty-first District.

Martin J. Connellan, Tam..... 3,550
George J. Vestner, State Dem..... 277
George C. Austin, Rep. and Good Govt..... 5,133
Plurality for Austin..... 1,583

Twenty-second District.

Daniel W. F. McCoy, Tam..... 3,326
James J. Carroll, State Dem..... 429
Charles Steinberg, Rep..... 1,964
Plurality for McCoy..... 1,362

Twenty-third District.

John M. Delmour, Tam..... 3,647
William R. Lowe, State Dem..... 264
George L. Curtis, Rep..... 3,529
Plurality for Delmour..... 118

Twenty-fourth District.

John B. Fitzgerald, Tam..... 3,813
Louis Wolfert, S. D..... 242
Jacob Hassinger, Rep..... 1,748
Plurality for Fitzgerald..... 2,065

Twenty-fifth District.

Harry Kuhlke, Tam..... 2,654
Wilbur McBride, S. D..... 210
Patrick H. Murphy, Rep..... 3,446
Plurality for Murphy..... 1,392

Twenty-sixth District.

Patrick J. Andrews, Tam..... 2,640
Frederick C. Gitz, S. D..... 129
J. F. Chmelicek, Rep..... 1,852
Plurality for Andrews..... 798

Twenty-seventh District.

Frank Adams Acer, Tam..... 1,556
William A. McQuaid, S. D..... 68
Francis E. Laimbeer, Rep..... 2,622
Plurality for Laimbeer..... 1,066

Twenty-eighth District.

Joseph I. Green, Tam..... 3,169
John J. ONeill, S. D..... 109
Nathan Arrow, Rep..... 1,410
Plurality for Green..... 1,759

Twenty-ninth District.

Moses Herman, Tam..... 1,662
Samuel G. French, Rep..... 2,176
Plurality for French..... 514

Thirtieth District.

George W. Meyer, Jr., Tam..... 1,425
Daniel Cruise, S. D..... 136
Louis H. Bold, Rep..... 1,237
Plurality for Meyer..... 188

Thirty-first District.

William Henry Knox, Tam..... 2,370
Charles Hinman Babcock, S. D..... 166
Harvey T. Andrews, Rep..... 3,708
Plurality for Andrews..... 1,338

Thirty-second District.

Thomas F. Donnelly, Tam..... 3,537
Nestor A. Alexander, S. D..... 295
Samuel Howard Phillips, Rep..... 2,432
Plurality for Donnelly..... 1,105

Thirty-third District.

Louis Davidson, Tam..... 2,668
John Abdon Donnegan, S. D..... 318
Sau G. Samuels, Rep..... 2,124
Plurality for Davidson..... 344

Thirty-fourth District.

Bernard H. Malone, Tam..... 3,126
Henry L. Bridges, S. D..... 336
Philip W. Reinhard, Jr., Rep..... 2,960
Plurality for Malone..... 166

Thirty-fifth District.

Arthur C. Butts, Tam..... 2,559
Thomas W. Martin, S. D..... 172
Douglas Mathewson, Rep..... 2,277
Plurality for Butts..... 282

Suicide of an American in Paris.

From Galignani's Messenger.

English-speaking people are sometimes accused of being a passionless race. Nevertheless, the loss of his sweetheart is said to have been the reason for the suicide of the American, Mr. Francis John Hilton, who was found in the Rue Royale recently with his brains blown out. The deceased, who had no relatives, was a wealthy American from New-York. He had been staying at the Hotel Continental, and had not been in Paris many days.

BRITAIN AND COLONIES

Chamberlain on the Empty Dream of Imperial Federation.

THE POSSIBILITY OF SEPARATION

A Critical Stage in the History of the Country's Relations with the Autonomous Dominions.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A banquet was given here this evening on the occasion of the opening of the Natal Railway, at which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner; all of the colonial agents in London, and several members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, were present.

Sir Charles Tupper offered a toast in honor of Mr. Chamberlain, referring in very complimentary terms to the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Chamberlain, upon rising to reply, was enthusiastically received.

He said that Great Britain was approaching a critical stage in the history of her relations with the autonomous colonies. Upon their opinions of her policy during the next few years—certainly the next generation—would depend the future of the British Empire. This hung together on a thread so slender that even a breath might sever it.

Not long ago statesmen despaired of the possibility of maintaining a permanent union, foreseeing that a time would come when the colonies, having attained a position of independence, must be expected to claim an entire separation. This time had arrived sooner than had been expected. These great communities had taken rank with the nations of the world.

He did not suppose that the idea of compelling them to remain in the empire was within the range of intelligent speculation. Yet, notwithstanding that the time had come for these conditions to be fulfilled, the expectance of the statesmen referred to had not been realized. As the possibility of a separation had become greater, the desire had become less until it no longer existed.

Great Britain, on her part, was prepared to do all that could fairly be expected of her. The mother country rejoiced greatly at the wider patriotism, embracing the whole of Greater Britain. He believed that the slender thread of which he had spoken was capable of carrying a force of sentiment and sympathy which would be a potent factor in the history of the world—just as a slender wire would carry an electrical force capable of moving machinery.

He heard on all hands that imperial federation was a vain, empty dream. He would not contest this opinion; but men must be blind who did not see that it was a dream that impressed itself on the mind of the English-speaking race—the sort of dream which, somehow or another, becomes eventually unaccountably realized. The signs of the times were already in the direction of such a movement.

Mr. Chamberlain concluded with an appreciative reference to the African colonies.

JUDGMENT AGAINST CRATHIE.

The British Steamer Held Responsible for Collision with the Elbe.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 6.—The Court of Marine Jurisdiction has rendered judgment upon all points against the British steamer Crathie, which ran into and sank the North German Lloyds steamer Elbe off Lowestoft, England, Jan. 30.

The court decrees that the owners of the Crathie shall pay all damages sustained by the North German Lloyds Company through the collision, and shall also pay all costs, and that the ship be held under seizure until the money is paid.

The judgment of the court is long and exhaustive, and decides that the Elbe was navigated strictly in accordance with the prescribed rules of the right of the road at sea, while there was a deplorable lack of precaution on the part of the navigators of the Crathie.

ENGINEERS ON CLYDE STRIKE.

Public Sentiment Against Sympathetic Lock-Out of Shipbuilders.

GLASGOW, Nov. 6.—In consequence of the lock-out put into force yesterday by the Clyde shipbuilders against some of their employes, nearly all the engineers quit work this morning as a public protest.

The employers have no dispute with their engineers, yet declared a lock-out in sympathy with the Belfast shipbuilders. Public sentiment is opposed to the action of the Clyde shipbuilders.

SUICIDE OF A FAMOUS SINGER.

Lederer Had Lost His Money by Defalcation of Schoenfeld.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Nov. 6.—Herr Lederer, once famous as a singer in Wagnerian opera, and also notable as the first to seize the would-be murderer Kullmann when he fired at and slightly wounded Prince Bismarck at Kissingen, July 13, 1874, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself with a revolver.

He was driven to the deed by extreme poverty, having lost the savings of his life through the defalcation of the absconding banker Schoenfeld.

Freitch's Boat Wrecked in a Gale.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The forty-foot boat built by John Freitch of Milwaukee, Wis., in which he crossed the Atlantic in 1894, and which he has since been exhibiting in England, was wrecked on the rocks off the Island of Bute, in the Firth of Clyde, during a gale which prevailed in that locality yesterday. Freitch, who was on board the boat when she was wrecked, reached the shore in safety.

King of Portugal at Buckingham.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—King Charles of Portugal arrived at the Charing Cross station at 10 o'clock this morning. He was received by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, with whom he entered a carriage and was driven to Buckingham Palace.

Death of a Prominent Ecuadorian.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 6.—Señor José Saenz, a prominent resident of Ecuador, died Nov. 1 on board the steamer City of Para, from New-York Oct. 30, which arrived here to-day. His body was embalmed and brought to this port.

German Socialist Paper Seized.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—To-day's edition of The Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, was seized by the authorities. An article published in the paper criticising the recent conversion of the sentences of two policeman was regarded as containing an insult to Emperor William.

Two More Spanish Generals for Cuba.

MADRID, Nov. 6.—Gen. Pando and Gen. Marin have been appointed to commands in Cuba. They waited upon Queen Regent Christina to-day and took their leave of her Majesty.

Revoll to Succeed Imbert in Brazil.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—M. Revoll, Director of the Cabinet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Minister to Brazil, to succeed M. Imbert.

High Rate of Postage.

From the Life of William Wilberforce.

"I have had—a Haitian correspondent. Two days ago I received from Hatchard a note telling me that a letter of eighty-five ounces had come for me, and was charged £37 10s, and that he had refused to take it in. It was explained by a letter from the General Post Office, which very handsomely, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, let me off for a peppercorn of 7s, which I shall gladly pay."

ALCOHOLISM and drug habit positively cured privately; new scientific treatment. Address C. E. PERSONS, 155 West 44th St.; 2 to 3 P. M.

DON'T ASK YOURSELF TWICE

"Have Hilton, Hughes & Co. got it?" Of course we have—if it's anything that a grand, great store, run on the most liberal basis, ought to have. No corner of the world is out of reach of the long arms of this house. We are ready for the tempting lots, no matter where they come to light. Just now any woman can get object lessons in economies by looking through our stocks of

SILKS
DRESS GOODS
BLANKETS
CARPETS
UPHOLSTERY
HOUSE FURNISHINGS

DRESSES AND WRAPS
WARM UNDERWEAR
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
GLOVES
HANDKERCHIEFS
WOMEN'S FURNISHINGS

and anything else seasonable. These are illustrative:

WOMEN'S JACKETS

A few inches out in length, a few wrong wrinkles and the Jacket is out of style. It is having everything just right that we are making the women's Wrap store so popular.
Reefer Jackets in beaver cloth, full ripple back, extra large sleeves, $5.
Reefer Jackets in boucle cloth, coat back, large, full sleeves, $6.50.
Reefer Jackets in boucle cloth, full ripple back, extra large sleeves, $8.
Reefer Jackets in boucle cheviot, large, full sleeves, coat back, velvet collar, $9.
Fine French Kersey Jackets, box front, rolling; velvet collar, full ripple back, extra large sleeves, $16.50.
Extra fine quality of crepon boucle cloth Reefer Jackets, large storm collar, full ripple back, extra large sleeves, $18.50.
Second Floor, Broadway.

HATS FOR THE HORSE SHOW

or for anywhere. Natty, jaunty Hats, asparkle with the new Paris thought, and priced as if some one had found the materials. Some of the prettiest of the imported model Hats are at exactly half prices.
150 black silk-velvet Hats, Bonnets, and Toques, richly trimmed, $3.75 for Bonnets and $5.50 for Hats.
Imported chenille Hats and Toques, olive, black, and blue, regular $3.50 sorts at $1.75.
Fine soft French felt Walking Hats, trimmed, $1.
Children's saucy Tam O'Shanters, satin lined, 75c; regularly $1.50.
Three styles children's trimmed felt Hats, 50c each.
Second Floor, Broadway.

THE NEW CORSET

Made exclusively for Hilton, Hughes & Co. Made exactly as we said—to get every grace of shape and every possibility of goodness into Corsets of medium price. Ask for the N. E. CORSET.

Jean, medium long waist,	5 hooks,	75c
Jean, short waist,	4 hooks,	95c
Jean, medium waist,	5 hooks,	$1.00
Jean, nursing Corset,	5 hooks,	$1.00
Jean, long waist,	5 hooks,	$1.50
Coutil, short Corset,	4 hooks,	$1.50
Sateen, long waisted,	5 hooks,	$1.75

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

SEWING SILK

100 yd. spools, fine quality, put up under our own name, made by Heminway, 58c for 12 spools.

MINIATURE BUTTONS

With rhinestone rims. Imported to bring a much higher price, 50c each. Two of them make a beautiful dress trimming.

OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS

New shipment by last Friday's steamer. Nothing yet to equal that $5.00 quality of ours, 1¼ yds. to 1½ yds., full, fluffy, jet black, fine curl. Better ones up to $50.
Broadway.

SILVER AND GOLD BELTS

A new fad. A silver or gold ribbon Belt, 1½ in. wide, fine silver plated buckle, 95c. But a week ago in Paris.
Broadway.

IN THE BOOK STORE

Two glimpses of the "bargain" line. There are dozens more. And there's a storeful of books that everybody wants, at littler prices than we ever knew on such goods.
Century Magazine, bound volumes, a whole year, (1894,) 1,920 pages of "choicest reading matter," fully illustrated. The material published in these volumes, if made in separate books, would cost at least $25. No need to say a word about the quality. The best authors and artists meet in its pages. 2 vols., olive green cloth. Our price $1.90 the set.
St. Nicholas, bound volumes. A year's reading for a youngster, and the very best of its kind. What the Century is for grown people the St. Nicholas is for children. A whole year, (1894). One large vol., 1,104 pages. Our price $1.40.
Ninth Street.

WATCHES AND RINGS

Women's steel Watches are the latest fad in Europe. Fastened to a bow knot steel pin, they make a very pretty chatelaine. We deal with these Watches as with dry goods. The price is $5. Exclusive stores would say $10.
Men's steel Watches, good timepieces, fine movement, new cream and gold dials, $5. It will astonish you, this lowness of price
Women's solid gold Watches, fine movement, beautiful fancy dials, $10.
Women's Diamond Rings, 10 and 14k. gold, diamond solitaires, $5, $10 and up.

CHILDREN'S WASH BIBS

Two lots, ready for use, fine quality, 5 and 10c each.
Broadway.

SILVER COMBS AND BRUSHES

Sterling, of course. As good as the best exclusive jewelers can show.
Sterling silver Hair Brushes, newest repousse pattern, heavy and solid, made of the finest quality bristles, never under $7.50, sometimes $10. We say $4.90.
Dressing Combs, wide, strong, edged with sterling silver, 7½ in. long, 1¼ in. wide the back ⅝ of an inch thick. Such Combs have brought up to $5; they are not sold under $1.75 or $2 elsewhere. Our price $1.
Broadway.

RILEY ELECTRIC COMBS, $2.50

They say these Combs cure baldness and restore hair prematurely gray; relieve neuralgia, nervous headache, and noises in the head. Too good to be true, say you? Suppose it's half true?
Tenth Street.

LACE CURTAINS

Nothing dantier or richer than Brussels lace for the window Curtains. You expect to pay big prices for it. But here are full lines full of price surprises, especially in the fine grades. $5, $10, and $15 a pair has been cut from costs. Styles, quality, everything is right. $6.50 to $65 a pair.
Third Floor.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

Hilton, Hughes & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

STEAMSHIP CANADIA ASHORE

Struck Broadside on and Had to be Beached at Little Metis Light, Below Quebec—In Grave Peril.

QUEBEC, Nov. 6.—The Signal Service reports from Little Metis Light say that the German steamship Canadia, Capt. Hahn, of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, from Hamburg and Antwerp for Quebec and Montreal, with a general cargo and passengers, is ashore at Little Metis Light, 175 miles below Quebec, with her bottom cracked and tanks full of water. The water in the forehold is rising, she having struck broadside on at Matano, 196 miles below Quebec.

An explanation of the disaster is that the vessel got too near the shore when passing Matane and struck on a reef. The weather at the time was very misty. The spot where the Canadia struck is a very bad one and more than one vessel has come to grief there. It is the spot where the steamer Bratsberg stranded a few years ago when almost the entire crew of that vessel was lost.

The Canadia had on board eighty-three passengers, all of whom were safely landed at St. Ulrica, a small village on the coast at the mouth of the River Blanc. They proceeded from there to Little Metis, where they are now quartered, in charge of the purser of the ship. After landing her passengers, the Canadia made an attempt to proceed to Quebec, but water made on her so quickly that the Captain thought best to beach her at Little Metis Bay, where there is a sandy beach, to save her from sinking.

The Canadia was on her last voyage to Montreal for this season, and owing to the lateness of the season, and the fact that the Quebec graving dock, now being occupied by the Allan Line steamer Brazilian, it is very doubtful if the Canadia can get out to sea again before Winter, although temporary repairs may be made which will permit of her doing so.

REPUBLICANS GET UTAH

Elect All Their State Candidates and a Majority of the Legislature.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 6.—The result of the election is an overwhelming victory for the Republicans.

The Legislature will be: Senate—13 Republicans, 5 Democrats; House—33 Republicans, 12 Democrats, giving the Republicans a majority of 29, joint ballot. The few returns yet to come may slightly change this, but not materially.

The Republicans elect their entire State ticket by majorities ranging from about 900 to 1,800.

It was thought early in the day that Roberts (Dem.) would be elected to Congress, but later returns gave it to Allen by about 1,000 majority.

The successful candidates on the State ticket are: Congressman—C. E. Allen, Gentile; Governor—Heber M. Wells, Mormon; Secretary of State—J. T. Hammond, Mormon; State Auditor—Morgan Richards, Jr., Mormon; State Treasurer—James Chipman, Mormon; Attorney General—A. C. Bishop, Gentile; Superintendent of Public Instruction—John R. Park, Gentile; Supreme Judges—James A. Miner, Charles Zane, George W. Bartch, all Gentiles. The majority of the Legislature are Mormons.

The Democrats attribute their defeat to Mormon Church influence. The vote on the adoption of the Constitution is about 35,000 for and about 5,000 against.

The complexion of the Legislature of course gives the Republicans two United States Senators, and it is a safe prediction that Utah's Senators will be George Q. Cannon and Col. Isaac Trumbo.

Candidate George Fred Williams.

From The Boston Herald, (Ind.)

Mr. George Fred Williams is heavily defeated, as it was generally anticipated he would be. There were circumstances which made the Democratic candidacy for the Governorship not a desirable place for an ambitious man this year. Mr. Williams was called upon to take that position, and he put himself into the breach manfully. He has come through the canvass with honor and with credit, and has added to his reputation both for courage and for ability. He has made an open and earnest contest for the party that nominated him, and has put it on a high plane as regards principle. His reputation alike in the State and the Nation has been improved by it.

STORM BREWING IN TAMMANY

Dissatisfaction in More Than Half the Assembly Districts — Ex-Mayor Grant's Scheme.

It was quiet in Tammany Hall yesterday. Several of the braves called there to compare notes. They were very proud of the local result. A few of the successful candidates called in the afternoon. They saw John C. Sheehan and a few of the other leaders.

There is a big storm brewing in Tammany. The victory given to the organization by outside voters will not prevent the fight that has been threatening for months from breaking out at the annual primaries which will be held the last week in December.

Many of the Tammany leaders are in danger of losing control of their Assembly districts if the people have anything like a fair chance at the primary polls.

There is dissatisfaction in more than half the Assembly district organizations, and there is dissatisfaction with the central management.

Some of the district leaders did not go to Tammany Hall during the campaign just closed, except when it was necessary for them to do so. New blood is needed, so many of the best friends of the organization say. Already there is talk about ex-Mayor Grant's scheme of naming a committee of well-known Democrats to act in an advisory capacity to the organization.

Matters in reference to the reorganization of the Wigwam will soon begin to shape themselves. There are likely to be lively times within the Wigwam in the next few weeks.

OLD SCHUYLER HOMESTEAD BURNED

A Fine Structure It Was, Built in the Style of the Olden Time.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The old brick mansion in Pelham Bay Park, which was owned and occupied by the late Philip Schuyler, grandson of Philip Schuyler of Revolutionary times, was burned this morning before daylight. The place was commonly known as the old Schuyler homestead. It was on property that belongs to the City of New-York.

The house was large and massively built of brick. It was very handsomely finished inside. It had been unoccupied of late years and the gutters had become leaky and the piazzas dilapidated.

The house stood a little way from Bartow Station on the Suburban Branch of the New-York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. It was built on the site of the old house occupied by John Pell, grandson of John Lord Pell. The locality is known as West Neck, a narrow strip of land rising from Pelham Bay on one side and salt meadows on the other side.

The house burned like tinder and made a fine show for a few moments. Showers of sparks rose high above the oak groves and burning embers were sucked up by the draught and fell, still blazing, among the trees. The entire scene was pictured in the waters of the bay. The park policeman who discovered the fire was powerless to do anything, and watched the old house burn.

The portions of the brick walls left standing show their peculiar structure. Every other course of bricks was laid with the ends of the bricks outward. This mode of building was common many years ago. The Pell house, which stood originally on the site of the Schuyler house, was moved back a long time ago and turned into a stable. There are fifty-six buildings in Pelham Bay Park. There is but one policeman to look after the entire property at night. The origin of the fire is not known.

Why England Is Not Popular.

From The London Truth.

An article that has appeared in The Spectator this week entitled "The Unpopularity of England" has attracted considerable attention. In it the writer explains with unnecessary elaboration the causes of our being generally disliked. The real reason, however, he has failed to perceive. Other nations refer to their neighbors as "foreigners"; we describe them as "d—d foreigners." It is this contemptuous attitude of mind, obtruding itself in even the most trifling transactions that we have with them, that makes our neighbors detest us. Nor is it altogether surprising that they should

VOTE ON STATE OFFICERS.

Assembly District.	Secretary of State. King. Dem.	Palmer. Rep.	State Controller. Judson. Dem.	Roberts. Rep.	Treasurer. Dow. Dem.	Colvin. Rep.	Attorney General. Chase. Dem.	Hancock. Rep.	State Engineer. Stuart. Dem.	Adams. Rep.	Judge, Court of Appeals. Teller. Dem.	Martin. Rep.
1	3,342	1,185	3,300	1,178	3,341	1,132	3,338	1,181	3,342	1,182	3,339	1,189
2	4,512	1,471	4,474	1,493	4,452	1,470	4,313	1,463	4,182	1,400	4,469	1,496
3	4,171	2,355	4,204	2,300	4,146	2,470	4,237	2,278	4,244	2,270	4,243

THE JERSEY LANDSLIDE

Griggs Had a Majority over All Gubernatorial Candidates.

REPUBLICAN PLURALITY OVER 27,000

Democrats Make a Gain of Ten Members in the Assembly—Republicans Celebrate Their Victory in Paterson.

The result of the election in New-Jersey was as complete a surprise to the Republicans and their candidate, John W. Griggs, as to the Democrats of the State. On Tuesday night, it became apparent by 10 o'clock when the scattering votes came in that Mr. Griggs had been elected, but at midnight even the most sanguine failed to fix his plurality at more than 10,000 to 15,000.

With the filing of the returns with the County Clerks yesterday, however, it became apparent that the election was in the nature of a landslide. With the returns from Bergen County estimated, as the official tabulation will not be known until today, it appears that Mr. Griggs's plurality has reached upward of 27,000, and there is a probability that he has been elected by a clear majority of from 15,000 to 20,000 over all candidates.

Republicans last evening celebrated their victory at Paterson, whither a crowd of about 1,500 went from Newark with a couple of bands for a torchlight parade and to serenade the Governor-elect. But first they serenaded Garret A. Hobart, member of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, a candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination, and whose "man" Mr. Griggs is said to be.

Chancellor McGill yesterday sent this dispatch to Mr. Griggs: "Accept my congratulations with my best wishes for your success and our State's prosperity under your administration." To this Mr. Griggs replied: "Your kind congratulations are duly appreciated. You have preserved through the amenities of a political campaign the dignity of your office and the profound respect of all the people."

Both Mr. Griggs and Mr. Hobart, but chiefly the latter, were recipients of congratulatory dispatches from Republicans in various parts of the country. One of Mr. Hobart's dispatches, from Joseph J. McNeil of Cleveland, Ohio, read: "Hail, Gov. Griggs! and hurrah for McKinley and Hobart in 1896."

In Trenton the protected manufacturers, who are intense Republican partisans, gave their workmen a few hours' vacation in which to parade and screech for "Griggs and protection."

There were some features of the election that did not please the party managers, however. Chief of these was the fact that the Democrats carried Jersey City for the first time in several years, and that Hudson County rolled up a good old-fashioned Democratic majority. A solid Democratic delegation to the Assembly shows a Democratic gain of six.

The Democrats gain ten seats in the Assembly and hold their own in the Senatorial elections for the year. They gain a member from Monmouth County, six in Hudson, one in Hunterdon, and two in Warren. They also practically make a gain in Passaic, as Samuel Bullock, who was turned down by order of the bosses for refusing to vote for Sewell for Senator, is elected, defeating Cox, the regular Republican candidate. Bullock ran as an independent candidate, indorsed by the Democrats and laboring men of Paterson. On joint ballot the Legislature stands 41 Republicans to 19 Democrats.

The plurality received by the candidates in the several counties and the make-up of the Legislative bodies are given herewith:

The Plurality by Counties.

	1895.		1892.	
	McGill, D.	Griggs, R.	Werts, D.	Kean. R.
Atlantic	....	1,179	....	288
Bergen	....	709	693	....
Burlington	....	2,250	....	365
Camden	....	6,275	....	1,263
Cape May	....	517	....	80
Cumberland	....	2,178	....	936
Essex	....	6,756	....	1,189
Gloucester	....	1,138	....	307
Hudson	5,581	....	6,357	....
Hunterdon	705	....	1,384	....
Mercer	....	4,176	....	774
Middlesex	....	756	1,591	....
Monmouth	....	287	1,222	....
Morris	....	1,731	47	....
Ocean	....	1,433	....	1,038
Passaic	....	3,048	....	778
Salem	....	325	52	....
Somerset	....	625	55	....
Sussex	....	26	722	....
Union	....	1,526	615	....
Warren	718	....	1,919	....
Total	7,004	34,926	14,637	7,012
Plurality	....	27,922	7,625	....

The Senate.

County.		Term Expires.
Atlantic	†Samuel D. Hoffman, R.	1898
Bergen	William M. Johnson, R.	1898
Burlington	*William C. Parry, R.	1895
Camden	*Maurice A. Rogers, R.	1896
Cape May	*Edward L. Ross, R.	1897
Cumberland	†Edward C. Stokes, R.	1898
Essex	*George W. Ketchem, R.	1896
Gloucester	*Daniel J. Packer, R.	1896
Hudson	†William D. Daly, D.	1898
Hunterdon	*Richard S. Kuhl, D.	1897
Mercer	†William H. Skirm, R.	1898
Middlesex	*Charles B. Herbert, R.	1897
Monmouth	*James A. Bradley, R.	1896
Morris	John R. Vreeland, R.	1898
Ocean	Robert B. Engle, R.	1898
Passaic	*Robert Williams, R.	1897
Salem	*John C. Ward, R.	1896
Somerset	*Lewis A. Thompson, R.	1896
Sussex	*Jacob Gould, R.	1897
Union	*Foster M. Voorhees, R.	1896
Warren	†Christopher F. Staats, D.	1896

*Senators holding over.
†Senators re-elected.
Republicans, 18; Democrats, 3; total, 21.

House of Assembly.

ATLANTIC.
M. L. Jackson, R.

BERGEN.
J. Ullman, R. *F. L. Voorhees, R.

BURLINGTON.
*George Wildes, R. Joshua E. Barton, R.

CAMDEN.
*Louis T. Derousse, R. Frank T. Ward, R.
*Henry S. Scovel, R.

CAPE MAY.
*Furman L. Ludlam, R.

CUMBERLAND.
†Thomas F. Austin, R. *Bl'mfield H. Minch, R.

ESSEX.
A. J. Simpson, R. *A. F. Skinner, R.
T. H. Jones, R. *J. A. Christie, R.
*C. B. Duncan, R. *G. L. Smith, R.
J. J. Hunan, R. *D. E. Benedict, R.
H. A. Harvey, R. *C. A. Schober, R.
*Amos W. Harrison, R.

GLOUCESTER.
*S. H. Stanger, R.

HUDSON.
*Richard M. Smart, D. *W. N. Parslow, D.
C. H. Ruempler, D. John W. Queen, D.
John E. Hewitt, D. Edward Hoos, D.
*Pierce Fleming, D. Horace Allen, D.
Joseph P. Mulling, D. Charles Bauer, D.
*David H. Cagney, D.

HUNTERDON.
*W. C. Alpaugh, D. David Lawshe, D.

MERCER.
G. W. MacPherson, R. E. C. Hutchinson, R.
J. Wiggins Thorn, R.

MIDDLESEX.
*Andrew Selover, R. *George Tice, R.
*Edward W. Hicks, R.

MONMOUTH.
*C. A. Francis, R. *G. B. Snyder, R.
Alfred Walling, Jr., D.

MORRIS.
C. K. Hopkins, R. J. B. Righter, R.

OCEAN.
*Abraham Lower, R.

PASSAIC.
*John King, R. *Sam Bullock, Ind.
*James Robertson, R. *Henry Giedhill, R.

SALEM.
*Charles W. Powers, R.

SOMERSET.
Charles A. Reed, R.

SUSSEX.
*William P. Coursen, R.

UNION.
Henry C. Clauss, R. W. R. Coddington, R.
J. Martin Rall, R.

WARREN.
A. R. Bowers, D. Alfred Flummerfelt, D.
*Re-elected.

Democrats	16
Republicans	43
Independent	1
Total	60

The Vote in Hudson County.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 6.—The complete returns for Hudson County are as follows:

	McGill.	Griggs.
Jersey City	15,070	12,690
Hoboken	4,202	2,426
Bayonne	1,926	1,668
West Hoboken	1,204	929
North Bergen	407	378
Union Hill	1,068	716
Union Township	352	165
Guttenberg	329	148
Harrison	986	783
Kearny	684	1,071
Weehawken	352	165
Total	26,720	21,189

The majority for McGill is 5,581. The Democrats carry Jersey City for the first time since Mayor Wanser was elected in April, 1892.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers died in Washington, at the home of her son-in-law, Frank V. Bennett, manager of the Arlington Hotel, early yesterday morning. Her illness began last Friday with an attack of laryngitis, but was not considered dangerous until Tuesday, when there were indications of heart failure. Pneumonia quickly developed. Mrs. Bowers had made her home with Mr. Bennett and her daughter, formerly known on the stage as May Bowers, since the death of her third husband, J. C. McCullom, five years ago. Arrangements for the funeral were not completed yesterday, but the interment will be in Philadelphia.

Elizabeth Crocker, known for nearly half a century as Mrs. D. P. Bowers, was born at Stamford, Conn., March 12, 1830, the elder daughter of the Rev. William A. Crocker. Her younger sister, Sarah, married Frederick B. Conway. She was an actress of distinction, and manager of the Park and Brooklyn Theatres in Brooklyn. She died in 1875.

Elizabeth Crocker made her first appearance on the stage Jan. 3, 1846, at the old Park Theatre as Amanthis in "The Child of Nature." Other parts she played successfully in her youth were Phebe in "The Miller's Maid" and Lazarillo in "Don Caesar de Bazan." She was married in 1847 to David P. Bowers, a popular actor of Philadelphia, who died ten years later. After some years she married a Dr. Brown of Baltimore, who died in 1867. Quite recently she was married to J. C. McCullom, an actor who for many years had played the "opposite" parts to her in her starring tours.

Mrs. Bowers's most successful engagements as a stock actress were filled in Philadelphia and Baltimore in the fifties. Here she grew in the public esteem as the representative of the high-born, sympathetic ladies of the romantic drama, the tearful heroines of tragedy, and the coquettes of old comedy. At the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, in the days of Wheatley, Richings, and E. S. Conner, she was long the "leading lady."

After the death of Mr. Bowers she retired from the stage for a time, but returned to it at the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia, of which she was then the lessee, Dec. 19, 1857. After a year or so of management she withdrew from that enterprise, only to embark in another. Her term of management at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, however, was much shorter.

In 1861 she appeared in London at the Sadler's Wells Theatre as Julia in "The Hunchback," and afterward acted at the Lyceum the part of Geraldine d'Arcy in Edmund Falconer's comedy called "Woman." Returning to America, she began her long and prosperous career as a star at Winter Garden Theatre, this city, in 1863.

The principal plays in her repertory for a long while were "Lady Audley's Secret" and "Aurora Floyd," dramatizations of Miss Braddon's romances, but she played in all the old repertory, and her Lady Macbeth, always a forcible, well-meant performance, was honestly regarded by many playgoers as the best, next to Charlotte Cushman's.

After the first visit of Ristori to New-York, late in the sixties, Mrs. Bowers enriched her repertory with an English version of Giacommetti's long and diffusive historical drama called "Elizabeth, Queen of England." Her vigorous portrayal of the red-haired, royal spinster was greatly admired. Mrs. Bowers acquired a good deal of money, and retained her vogue for many years. In the Winter of 1879-80 she acted opposite parts to Edwin Booth, in a joint starring tour. She retired from the stage for a time thereafter; but in recent years she had been a conspicuous figure in New-York theatricals.

Among her later rôles were Mme. d'Arcay in "The Broken Seal," (February, 1892;) the Duchess of Berwick in "Lady Windermere's Fan," (February, 1893;) the grandmother of Mercedes in "Mercedes," by T. B. Aldrich, (May, 1893;) Mrs. Woodville in "The Transgressor," (October, 1894,) and Lady Margrave in "The New Woman," (November, 1894.) All these parts she played at Palmer's Theatre, and as Lady Margrave she made her last appearance here. In "A Woman of No Importance," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Dec. 12, 1893, she was Lady Caroline Pontefract, having previously appeared at the Empire Theatre briefly (October, 1893,) as Mrs. Kirkland in "The Younger Son." Two sons of Mrs. Bowers by her first husband are prominent hotel men.

John T. Hall.

John T. Hall of 5 West Thirty-sixth Street died at noon yesterday, at his country home, in Tivoli-on-Hudson, of an affection of the heart. He had been ill only a few days.

Mr. Hall was the son of the late Valentine G. Hall, who, forty years ago, was one of the prominent business and real estate men of his day. Mr. Hall was born sixty-four years ago, in the house of his grandfather, 308 Broadway, near Leonard Street, and that estate is still the property of the Hall family. He entered Columbia College in the class of 1857, and, inheriting large means, had since led a life of leisure.

Mr. Hall married the daughter of Rufus Delafield. She and three daughters survive. He also leaves two sisters, one of whom is Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin, and the other Mrs. Edward L. Ludlow.

The time for the funeral has not yet been fixed, but the burial will be in the family vault in Greenwood Cemetery.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Andrew D. Mellick, Jr., author of the "Story of an Old Farm; or, Life in New-Jersey in the Eighteenth Century," died at his home in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday morning. He was fifty-one years of age. He had been an invalid for fifteen years. In early life he was a member of the real estate firm of Andrew D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, and for a time had charge of the mortgage and real estate department of the firm of Coudert Brothers. He was an active member of the National Guard in the State of New-Jersey, holding the rank of Major on the staff of Gen. J. M. Varian. Mr. Mellick, who was a member of the New-Jersey Historical Society, contributed many interesting stories of travel and history to newspapers and periodicals.

—John R. Halladay, a well-known resident of Jersey City, died in his home, 96 Summit Avenue, Tuesday night, from rheumatism and chest disease. He was seventy-seven years old. Mr. Halladay was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1818. He removed to Jersey City in 1850, and was one of the pioneer contractors in the improvement of the city. He amassed a fortune, and retired from business some years ago. He leaves two sons and a daughter.

—Mrs. Kate G. Chamberlin died Tuesday in her home, 71 Bank Street, New-Rochelle. She was the wife of R. M. Chamberlin, who is now in Texas, and a sister of Henry A. Gouge of New-Rochelle. The funeral services will be held in the home to-morrow evening.

The Anonymous in Magazines.

From The London Spectator.

Should the anonymous be given up, as it has already been by all the monthly magazines? Certainly not. There are still many men, though the world will scarcely believe it, who are so placed that they cannot avow their literary work, or who feel as if they derogated from their dignity in avowing it, or who are unable to bear a criticism on themselves by name, which they do not feel unpleasantly when applied to their work. They know much, and they are the natural patrons of the quarterlies. There is much to be said even in the historical and scientific departments of thought, which the writers do not care to say over their own signatures, and which it is to the world's interest should be said. And finally in our day work is apt to be deteriorated by being signed. The writer is anxious about himself, his own repute, his own consistency, his own standing in foreign eyes, rather than about the quality of his work. There are cases, of course, in which the name of the author adds a sincere value to his work; and cases also in which a prose writer will no more do his best while hidden behind the wax mask of anonymity, than a poet will if he is never to receive a meed of praise; but the means are not lacking to provide against that difficulty.

An American Story Not Believed.

From The London Spectator.

The Americans are discussing a story—which we do not believe, and therefore do not give the names—of a professor who has been confining three children in a lonely house for years, all by themselves, in order that he might ascertain how nature would develop itself without external training. The experiment, which, according to the legend, was made also in the ancient world, is as ridiculous as it is cruel. Nature would leave the children to hunt for food in forest and field, while the professor confined them in a house, and must have furnished food without any effort of theirs. It may be strongly questioned, too, whether nature ever did bring up any orphans. Those left in Africa after a slave raid without fathers or mothers or friends, die of hunger. So do cubs under the same circumstances.

INSTRUCTION.

City---Young Ladies and Children.

Saturday Morning Drawing Classes
for Teachers.—Practical method in perspective from object; students taking this course prepared for advanced art classes; lectures given in schools and clubs. HELEN BURT, 145 East 18th St.

NEW-YORK, New-York, 55 West 47th St.
Miss Gibbons' School for Girls
Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

The Misses Graham,
Successors to the Misses Green.
Boarding and day school for girls.
Established 1816.
At new location, October 2d.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

Mademoiselle Veltin.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Oct. 3d. 160 and 162 WEST 74th ST.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.

The Comstock School.
Family and day school for girls. Primary, academic, college preparatory; 33d year, Oct 2; kindergarten, Oct. 9.
Miss DAY and Miss REED, Principals.
32 West 40th St.

The Berkeley Gymnasium
FOR
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
23 WEST 44th ST.
Dr. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, Director.

Miss Annie Brown.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, preparatory, and academic departments. Preparation for college. Special courses. October 3d. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

Banjo, Mandolin, and Piano Instructions
by competent lady teacher, at home or pupils' residence; terms reasonable. Address TEACHER, Box 614 Post Office, city.

Mrs. Mary Coxe Philips School
for Girls, 116 West 70th St., will reopen Oct. 2. Department for boys. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR CHILDREN UNDER SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

The Arundel School,
71 West 90th St. For girls, and special primary training for boys. MRS. EDW. H. WEED, Prin.

Mrs. Graham Youngs
School for Girls. Class for little Boys, 18 East 46th Street; formerly 40 West 45th Street.

FELL UNCONSCIOUS IN COURT

W. H. Dieffenbach Overcome by Excitement at the Trial of His Damage Suit Against the Erie Railroad.

William H. Dieffenbach of Jersey City has had on trial before Judge Giegerich and a jury, in the Court of Common Pleas, since Monday, an action against the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad for $75,000 damages for injuries that he received in a wreck on the road in 1893, while en route from Binghamton, N. Y., to this city.

Mr. Dieffenbach alleges that he received injuries to his spine which are permanent and that he was otherwise injured. His examination in chief was taken on Monday, and it was seen then that he was laboring under a great strain.

He resumed his testimony yesterday morning, and was under cross-examination by the attorney for the road, Henry L. Sprague, when suddenly he pitched forward on his face from the witness stand.

His physician, who was in court as a witness, the attorneys and the railroad company's physician, sprang forward and lifted the unfortunate man from the floor. Judge Giegerich also came down from the bench and gave assistance. Dieffenbach, who is a large and apparently strong man, was carried to the adjoining court room, where he was laid on a table.

The face of the patient was suffused, showing evidence of brain concussion, and his eyes were wide open and staring. His physician immediately applied hot and cold cloths to his head, but the symptoms seemed to become more aggravated. The right side of the patient became as rigid as iron, and plans for the trephining of that side produced no sensation. It was said by the doctors that there was probably a brain lesion, causing apoplexy, arising from the excitement of the trial.

While the unfortunate man was being cared for, the jurymen remained in their seats in the court room, but Judge Giegerich was with the doctors.

There was a consultation among the lawyers and doctors, and the latter stated that it would be several weeks before the patient could go on the stand again, if, indeed, he could ever go on. They seemed to think at one time that he was dying.

Finally, they returned to the court room, and, on the statements of the doctors, counsel for the railroad moved that a juror be withdrawn and the case put off the calendar for the term. The attorneys for the plaintiff, McEwan & McEwan of Jersey City, consented, and a stipulation was made that the examination in chief should stand as taken, if the patient could not submit to another one. Judge Giegerich then granted the motion, and the jury was discharged.

Just after this was done, Dieffenbach's aged father, who had been summoned, arrived at the Court House. He was in a greatly excited state, and walled as he walked the floor: "They have killed my son; they have killed my son." He was finally quieted by the physicians, who said that there was still much hope that the patient would revive. Their last test, however—that of holding a lighted match close to the wide-open eyes of the patient—produced no reflex action.

A stretcher and a carriage were procured, and the unfortunate man was removed to the Astor House.

A CLEVER HOTEL THIEF CAPTURED

The Man Who Stole $30,000 Worth of Diamonds from the Everett House Caught by Chicago Detectives.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Bert Hawley, diamond thief, robber, and embezzler, who is first wanted for stealing $30,000 worth of diamonds from the guests of the Everett House, New-York, and tapping the safe of the same hotel for several hundred dollars, was caught last night by city detectives, who had been searching for him for more than a year, aided by the police of other cities.

Proprietors and guests of hotels where he obtained clerical employment are the chief victims of Hawley's crookedness. In Cleveland he went by the name of Woods and got a position in one of the large hotels. The second night Hawley and $10,000 worth of jewelry were missing from the hotel.

He next turned up in Lincoln, Neb., under the alias of Morris, and made a rich haul. In Omaha, Brooke was his name, and one of the hotels fell a victim to his cleverness. A few weeks ago Hawley came here and became clerk at the Tower Hotel, on Stony Island Avenue, but the proprietor soon found the cash short and discharged him. New-York officers will arrive here to-morrow with requisition papers.

David Plunket's Farewell Address.

From The London Standard.

David Plunket has forwarded to the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, his farewell address to the electors of the Dublin University, consequent on his elevation to the peerage. He says that he is conscious that many have been his shortcomings in the great trust which now for more than a quarter of a century has been reposed in him, but during that time, though not a few of his constituents have differed with him on political and other questions, he had found uninterrupted forbearance and friendliness from all, without exception. With Dublin University his proudest associations and happiest memories must ever remain, and he is sure his old friends will believe that, though he will no longer enjoy the distinguished privilege of representing them in the House of Commons, he will always cherish the truest interest in their welfare.

City---Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AV....Numbers limited. A Primary Department, with Kindergarten Methods, and a class for Preparation for College have been added. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

School of the Sisters of the Church.
School founded by Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, 1864. Kindergarten, (reading, writing, &c.,) primary, secondary, collegiate depts.
Address SISTERS IN CHARGE,
Oct. 2. 6 and 8 East 53d St.

Finishing Classes
FOR GIRLS OVER THIRTEEN. A limited number received into the family. No College preparation. Junior department added by request. The MISSES CRICHTON, 17 E. 57th St.

City---Young Men and Boys.

Chapin Collegiate School,
with Primary Department and Gymnasium,
721 Madison Av., (64th St.)
76th School Year begins Sept. 25, 1895.
HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.
Three boys fitted at this school now on Honor Roll in their respective classes at Princeton.

Dr. Halsey's School for Boys,
34 WEST 40th STREET.
Primary, Commercial, Collegiate Departments.

New-York University Non-Matriculants'
Night Class in Elementary Hebrew at the University Building, Washington Square. For particulars, apply, by mail, to Prof. Prince, University Heights, New-York City.

Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.,
for men and boys; running track, rowing machines, handball court, boxing, fencing, baths, &c.

Country---Young Ladies and Children.

The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director, Cambridge, Mass.

Country---Young Men and Boys.

Lakewood Heights School for Boys.
AMONG THE PINES.
Prepares for College, Scientific School, or Business. JAMES W. MOREY, A. M., Principal, Lakewood, N. J.

Teachers.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE, Box 160 Times.

FRAULEIN A. HISCHE, FROM HANOVER, teacher of German. Conversational classes; private lessons. 223 West 83d St.

Auction Sales.

ART.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
By order of
DAVID B. SICKELS,
Receiver of the
Harlem River Bank,
A Collection of FINE
Oil and Water Color
PAINTINGS,
To be sold positively without reserve at
Schenck
ART GALLERIES,
85 Liberty St.,
This Day, (Thursday,) Nov. 7, 1895,
AT 3:15 O'CLOCK.
Also,
at the same time and place, for account of whom it may concern, a small collection of High Class OIL PAINTINGS, now on exhibition.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Opens Saturday, November 2d. Class and private lessons. Men's class, Monday, Dec. 2.

GEO. W. WALLACE'S SCHOOLS,
90 AND 92 WEST 125TH ST.
New building open in December at 85d St. and Boulevard. SEE CIRCULAR.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

ALEXANDER MACGREGGOR.—Mendelssohn Rooms, 106 and 108 West 55th St.; private lessons and classes in dancing.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Public Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, GENERAL Term.—In the matter of the application of the BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine whether a rapid transit railway or railways in the said city for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York will apply to a General Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York for the First Department and First District, to be held at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 14th day of November, 1895, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above-entitled matter to determine and report after due hearing whether a rapid transit railway or railways in the said city for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board and described in the report of the said board, made to the Common Council of said city on or about the 9th day of May, 1895, ought to be constructed and operated.

The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York, dated the 14th day of June, 1895, and presented to this General Term on or about the said 14th day of June, 1895, and the affidavits and other papers accompanying the same. A description of the routes and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said report of the said board to the Common Council of the City of New-York, a copy of which report is included among the said papers upon which the said application will be made. All of the said papers were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court House, in the said city, on the 10th day of October, 1895.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners who shall determine after public hearing of all parties interested whether such railroad ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said General Term, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road, as this board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by said court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.

The notice herein heretofore published, dated the 26th day of October, 1895, is hereby withdrawn.

Dated New-York, October 30th, 1895.
BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
By A. E. ORR, President.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Secretary.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, 111 Broadway, New-York City, and TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, 35 Wall Street, New-York City, Attorneys to the Board.

The articles reviewing the
COURSE OF BUSINESS
IN REAL ESTATE
which are printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES each Sunday are admitted to be the best printed by any newspaper in the city. Every other newspaper copies or makes use of them in some way. The list of forthcoming Sales at Auction is
The Most Complete
and Accurate Published.
All the noted dealers, speculators, and investors read THE SUNDAY TIMES. Isn't it worth while for the advertiser to cater to these readers? It pays to do so.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—40 EAST 38th ST.—Large, handsome room on second floor; excellent table and attendance; reference.

30 EAST 43d Street, large and small rooms; newly furnished; with board; private baths; references exchanged.

41 ST, 43 EAST.—Excellent board; sunny rooms; all conveniences; very reasonable prices; table boarders wanted; references.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

50th ST., 26 WEST.—Two second-floor attractive sunny rooms, large, and one smaller; with private bath connecting and back parlor; with board; references.

57th ST., 140 WEST.—Sunny second-floor room; excellent table.

Furnished Rooms.

1.—LARGE NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, southern exposure, for gentlemen; references. 14 West 33d.

20th ST., 101, CORNER 4th Av.—Large handsomely furnished sunny rooms; single or suite; breakfast optional; references.

46th ST., 19 WEST.—Desirable roome for gentlemen in private family.

53d ST., 50 WEST.—Second floor, front; private bath; also second floor suite for gentleman; private family.

86th ST., WEST SIDE COLUMbus Av.—A family can give a comfortable home to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; references required. Address A. M., Box 212 Times.

107 WEST 106th ST.—To Let—to two gentleman; $6 weekly; furnished front parlor; bedroom connecting. CODWISE.

YOUNG AMERICAN COUPLE WOULD RENT to one or two gentlemen elegantly furnished suite, second floor, in private residence; every convenience; fashionable location, between 84th and 88th St., West. Address EXCLUSIVE, Box 168 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms.

PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT; ALL IMprovements; 3 Rutherfurd Place, facing Park.

Public Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Commissioner of Street Improvements of the 23d and 24th Wards of the City of New-York will, at his office, No. 2,622 Third Avenue, in said city, on November 27th, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., hear and consider all statements, objections, and evidence that may be then and there offered in reference to the contemplated change and revision of maps and sewerage plans of the 23d and 24th Wards, also change of grade in pursuance of the provisions of Chap. 721, Laws 1887, and of Chapter 545 of the Laws of 1890:

1st. Change of grade of West Farms Road, between E. 172d and E. 176th Street;

2d. Change of grade of Cannon Street from Giles Place to East 238th Street;

3d. Change of grade of East 200th Street (Southern Boulevard) from Perry Avenue to Hull Avenue;

4th. Change of grade of East 233d Street (East Chester Avenue) from Webster Avenue to Mt. Vernon Avenue;

5th. Change of East 197th Street (Isaac Street) from Marion Avenue to Decatur Avenue;

6th. Change of grade of Cedar Avenue (Riverview Terrace) from Sedgwick Avenue to East 170th Street, (Powell Place;)

7th. Map showing change of line of Buckhout Street from the Concourse to Tremont Avenue and the laying out of a public place bounded by Buckhout Street, Tremont Avenue, and the Concourse;

8th. Map showing the change of lines and grades of avenues and streets around the new Jerome Park Reservoir;

9th. Change of grade of King's Bridge Road from Webster Avenue to East 192d Street, and of Fordham Road from King's Bridge Road to Tiebout Avenue;

10th. Plan of drainage for Sewerage District 33 KK, being revised plan of sewers between East 170th Street and Pelham Avenue from Webster Avenue to the summit east of Webster Avenue;

11th. Plan of drainage for Sewerage District 39 A, being a revised plan of sewers between Sedgwick Avenue and Spuyten Duyvil Creek and for Bailey Avenue from Giles Place to East 192d Street;

12th. Plan of drainage for Sewerage District 33 LL, being plan of sewers between Jerome Avenue and Webster Avenue from East 198th Street (Travers Street) to Mosholu Parkway;

13th. Plan of drainage for Sewerage District 33 MM, being revised sewer plan in Eagle Avenue between John Street and Clifton Street;

14th. Map showing the widening of Third Avenue at its eastern side between Clifton Street and Teasdale Place.

Maps or plans showing such contemplated changes are now on exhibition in said office.

LOUIS F. HAFFEN,
Commissioner of Street Improvements of the 23d and 24th Wards. n7-law3wTh

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands at the southeasterly corner of NINETY-FIRST STREET and EAST RIVER, and of ESSEX STREETS, in the Seventeenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street and on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used now and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street distant 100 feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-third Street with the easterly side of the Boulevard; running thence northerly and parallel with the said easterly side of the Boulevard 145 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-third Street 225 feet to the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue at a point distant 146 feet 5 inches northerly from Ninety-third Street; thence southerly along the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue 24 feet 11 inches to the northerly line of the present site of Grammar School No. 93; thence westerly along said northerly side or present site of Grammar School No. 93 172 feet 1 inch to the westerly side of said site, (which point is distant 123 feet 5½ inches northerly from Ninety-third Street, measured at right angles to said Ninety-third Street;) thence southerly and along the said westerly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 93 123 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Ninety-third Street at a point distant 154 feet 11 inches easterly from the easterly line of the Boulevard; thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-third Street 75 feet 8 inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 14th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT.

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Men's Furnishing Department.

Men's fine silk Neckwear, newest colorings and most fashionable shapes:
Teck, Puff, Imperial, Four-in-hand and De Joinville Scarfs,
At 50 cents Each.
Dress Shirts to Order.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

J. B. M'GOLDRICK STABBED

Chief Clerk of the City Court in a Critical Condition.

HAD A FIGHT IN A BARROOM

William Dowling, a Member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, Held to Await the Result of the Injury.

John B. McGoldrick, Chief Clerk of the City Court and Reading Secretary of the Tammany Hall organization, is in a serious condition at his home, 351 West Twenty-eighth Street, as the result of a stab wound. William Dowling was held in the Jefferson Market Police Court to await the result of Mr. McGoldrick's injuries.

Stories differ as to the precise nature of the quarrel, but it is said that Dowling, who is a six-footer, was crazed with liquor and made a fierce attack on his victim, who is slightly built and by no means a match for Dowling. Mr. McGoldrick has an excellent reputation and is quiet and pleasant in his demeanor. He was at Tammany Hall reading the returns almost up to midnight on the night of election day. When the meeting adjourned, Mr. McGoldrick and a few of his friends went over to the Pequod Club, 267 West Twenty-fifth Street, which is the Tammany headquarters of the Ninth Assembly District, where John C. Sheehan is the leader. They remained at the club for some time.

With Senator-elect Munzinger and two others whose names are not known, Mr. McGoldrick was in the barroom of the Utah House, Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. McGoldrick had some words with Dowling, who struck him over the forehead with a bottle. Then the men clinched, but were almost immediately separated, and shortly afterward they and the others left and went to the Pequod Club.

Mr. McGoldrick left the club soon after reaching it, and went to Twenty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue, where he met Policeman Madden, whom he asked to arrest Dowling. Madden made the arrest, and when McGoldrick and Dowling reached the West Twentieth Street Station House it was noticed by the Sergeant at the desk that Mr. McGoldrick had blood on his clothes. Dr. Shunk of 232 West Twenty-second Street, a police surgeon, was sent for, and he found that McGoldrick had not only a cut on the head, made by the bottle, but that he had a wound in the breast. He made a closer examination, and ordered that McGoldrick be taken home or to a hospital, as the wound was a dangerous one.

No man is better known in Tammany Hall than Mr. McGoldrick. He is extremely well liked, and the news of the affair was received with great regret at Tammany Hall.

Dowling lives at 409 West Twenty-fifth Street. He has two brothers, who are close friends of Mr. McGoldrick, and one of them is said to have assisted in pulling Dowling away from Mr. McGoldrick.

Dowling is a bartender, but is out of employment. He is a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Ninth Assembly District.

When Policeman Madden of the West Twentieth Street Police Station took Dowling to court, he made every effort to keep the story from getting into print. He told reporters that he knew absolutely nothing about the case, and did not even know why the man had been arrested. He finally said that McGoldrick had been assaulted by the prisoner, and that his head had been cut. He declared that he did not believe that McGoldrick had been badly injured, and volunteered the information that the case did not amount to much, anyway.

When he arraigned his prisoner before Magistrate Mott, he stated that he did not know much about the case, and intimated that he would like to be relieved from further work in the case. This Magistrate Mott would not allow, saying:

"You made the arrest, and you must continue on it. You'll have to follow it up."

"Will it be sufficient," inquired the policeman, "if I bring a doctor's certificate here, telling the condition of the injured man?"

"Yes; and you must bring one every day. If the man is seriously injured and the case becomes one of murder, I want to know about it, while if the man gets well, I don't want to hold the prisoner without cause."

Madden thereupon produced a certificate from Dr. Shunk, which was as follows:

This hereby certifies that John B. McGoldrick has received a punctured wound that penetrated the right thoracic cavity, and which may have wounded the lung. His condition is very critical, and in a few days fatal complications may arise.

Senator-elect Munzinger said to a reporter that he was present at the time of the assault, but denied there was any stabbing. He said it had merely been a friendly fight over a glorious victory.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY SOUVENIR

Horace Waters & Co. Issue a Collection of Composers' Works.

To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of their business, Horace Waters & Co. of 134 Fifth Avenue, have issued a handsome "Golden Jubilee Album."

The firm was founded by the late Horace Waters, a Maine man, whose love for music led him to begin its study, and, finally, to start in the business of pianomaking. Mr. Waters opened a store at 47 Broadway in 1845, and five years later formed the firm of Waters & Berry, which lasted but two years.

Mr. Waters continued the business alone until 1858, when the present corporation was founded. The business had gradually followed the uptown movement of retail trade. Moving first to 481 Broadway, the firm was then located for some time at Union Square, and afterward at 826 Broadway. It next moved to 124 Fifth Avenue, and, finally, in 1889, to its present address.

It now occupies a handsome five-floor building, where a large line of musical instruments and publications are shown. The store will be opened evenings until Jan. 1 to meet the holiday trade.

The manufacturing part of the business has kept pace with the retail trade. Beginning with a little factory on Broome Street, the firm now occupies a large building of its own, 311-325 East Fortieth Street. Here it has every capacity for turning out an enormous number of pianos every year, and its seller that improvement is necessary as success leads it to turn out a finer quality each year as well.

The album which the firm has issued is worthy of the success of the business whose fiftieth anniversary it marks. It is bound in red and gold, and contains some fine examples of the work of well-known composers.

A particular feature is the "Horace Waters & Co. Anniversary March," which Josef Bollo has composed and dedicated to the firm.

THE UNITED SERVICE

ARMY:

—Leaves of Absence—Capt. William H. Carter, Sixth Cavalry, one month; Lieut. Marcus B. Stokes, Eleventh Infantry, one month.

NAVY:

—Passed Assistant Engineer J. H. Edwards and Assistant Engineer T. S. McKean have been ordered to examination for promotion.

The Daughters of France

Registered Trade Mark.

Have contributed in large measure to the beautiful assortment of fine decorative Table Linens, etc., now displayed by us.

We invite particular attention to the handsome Tea Cloths, Scarfs, and Centre Pieces of French manufacture with fine Lace Decorations.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
"THE LINEN STORE,"
14 West Twenty-third Street,
Opposite Fifth Ave. Hotel.

WALL FALLS INTO BROADWAY

Side of Building Burned in Bleecker Street Also Topples Over—The General Loss Estimated at $750,000.

The ruins of the big fire at Bleecker Street and Broadway Tuesday night attracted the attention of many persons yesterday. The fire was not fully extinguished until well into the daylight hours.

Traffic on the Broadway cable road was resumed after the hose lines had been arranged to run over the cars. At 7 o'clock the Bleecker Street side of the building on the southeast corner toppled over toward the Manhattan Savings Institution's structure, and filled the air with smoke and dust. It was plain that the now unsupported Broadway wall could not stand much longer. A few minutes later this, too, crashed into the street.

A cable car was coming up Broadway, and it was only by the quickness of the gripman that the passengers were saved from possible injury.

The front of the building across the street, at 641 Broadway, was damaged by the falling wall. The street was filled with brick and iron, and cars on the cable line were stopped for some time. The top of the wall on Bleecker Street broke in what windows were left in the Manhattan Bank, carrying away also part of its stone sill.

The general loss was estimated at $750,000. It was difficult to obtain definite information regarding all the individual losses and insurance, but those reported were:

Manhattan Bank Building, $25,000; covered by insurance.
H. Hofheimer & Co., $50,000; fully insured.
L. B. Brown, Son & Co., machine silk, $65,000; insurance, $30,000.
Adler, gloves, $175,000; covered by insurance.
Strouse & Brothers of Baltimore, clothing, $70,000; fully insured.
Stern & Springan, New-York Feather Company, $50,000; covered by insurance.
Goodrich & Co., carriages, $40,000; fully insured.
Alfred L. Simon & Co., feathers, $110,000; covered by insurance.
Empire State Bank Building, owned by L. Lichtenstein, $100,000; fully insured.

The Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday adopted the following resolutions in recognition of the brave work of the Fire Insurance Patrol:

Resolved, That the Board of Fire Commissioners desires to record its sense of appreciation to the members of the Fire Insurance Patrol, for their gallant and timely rescue of members of this Department from a perilous situation during the fire at Broadway and Bleecker Street, during the night of the 5th and 6th inst.

Deputy Fire Marshal Sullivan was busy looking into the cause of the fire. He did not believe that it was due to the explosion of a boiler. Representatives of the Building Department also examined the ruins.

"RUNNING DEER" CELEBRATED ELECTION

Arrested for Fast Driving in Northern Part of City and Fined.

Charles Rundo, said to have been a chief of a tribe of red men, and whose Indian name is Running Deer, celebrated election day in the northern part of the city. After the polls closed he left his home at Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street to take a drive behind his team of half-broken broncos.

It is said that Rundo visited a number of saloons, and, after partaking of refreshments, sought to speed his ponies. At Forest Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street a party of schoolgirls who were crossing the street came near being run down. Their cries attracted a crowd, and two men jumped into a wagon to capture the Indian. A policeman joined in the chase, and Running Deer was arrested in One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street. He had drunk too much to make any explanation.

At the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning his son Eagle Feather appeared to plead in his father's behalf.

"You were drunk and trying to run over people. Is that so?" said the Magistrate.

"Yes," grunted the chief.

"Had you been drinking too much firewater?" Magistrate Flammer asked.

Running Deer nodded to Eagle Feather, who explained that the old chief was a good Indian and had never been arrested before.

Magistrate Flammer fined Running Deer $10, saying that he would not countenance such escapades on the part of even a good Indian.

Eagle Feather paid the fine and departed with his father, who grunted the disgust which his face expressed as he strode out of the courtroom.

THE NEW CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING

Crowds Visit the Library, Music Hall, Art Gallery, and Museum.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 6.—Pittsburg is now in full possession of her Carnegie Library, Music Hall, Art Gallery, and Museum, an institution that has no known parallel in the world. No function of any nature whatever has been so eagerly awaited by the elite of the community, and never before has there been such a wild scramble for admission tickets. The noble temple was thrown open to the public early this morning, and throughout the day the halls and galleries were thronged with admiring visitors.

To-night Frederick Archer gave his first organ recital in the Music Hall. To-morrow and Friday afternoons organ recitals will be given without the formality of admission tickets. To-morrow and Friday nights and Saturday afternoon, concerts will be given by the Damrosch orchestra, soloists from New-York and the Mozart Club, tickets for which are on sale. The musical festivals in connection with the dedication close next Saturday evening with an organ recital, conducted by Frederick Archer.

The library will open next Monday morning for the circulation of books.

Pinero's Title and the Facts.

From The London Daily News.

"Specialtrix" writes: In Mr. Pinero's play there is one point that is quite untrue to life, and that is that any woman is ever given the benefit of the doubt in the Divorce Court. The rule by which both Judge and jury are guided seems to be that every opportunity for misconduct, the fact of such misconduct may be accepted as a certainty. This has often struck me as a flagrant injustice. No murderer would be condemned on such evidence as would only prove that he had had an opportunity of killing some one whom he disliked or fancied. Those charged with theft are treated with quiet justice, but in the Divorce Court the detriment of the doubt would be a more useful and suitable expression than that which forms the title of Mr. Pinero's keenly interesting play.

COMING EVENTS

—Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers at 12 M. at 29 West Thirty-first Street.

—Grolier Club exhibition of books and engravings at 29 West Thirty-second Street this evening.

—Board of Education meets; lecture, Grammar school No. 5, Harlem, to-night.

—Woman Suffrage League, 1 Lexington Avenue, to-night.

Millinery
For the
Horse Show.

Display of
Evening Bonnets and Dress Hats.
Nov. 7th, 8th & 9th.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

MANY NEW USES FOUND FOR ALUMINIUM

Entering Largely into Ship Construction and Many Minor Matters.

From The Aluminium World.

The new and many large uses which have been found for aluminium during the past year are so numerous and of such varied natures that but a synopsis can be given in covering this field. The greatest success, however, has been along the line where copper and brass are to be replaced, and in this respect there is practically no limit.

In ship construction aluminium has made remarkable strides. Every one is familiar with the good results obtained through the use of aluminium in the construction of the Defender, as well as in the construction of light boats used in the Wellman expedition, and in the many parts of small and large craft constructed in this country of late. It would seem, however, that the European nations are quicker than Americans in realizing the benefits of this metal for naval purposes. France and England are foremost.

Aluminium vessels are now being constructed in these countries for the navigation of rivers in China and countries where access to the interior is difficult, excepting by the uses of light and durable craft. The French Government is going extensively into the construction of torpedo boats. Yarrow & Co., the English shipbuilders, are at present in the lead of all other foreigners in the successful use of aluminium in ship construction.

The metal is now being used in the manufacture of airports, lanterns, signal lights, and fittings of all kinds for yachts, including their cooking utensils. Aluminium has been used to advantage also in the past year in the construction of racing shells. The United States Navy Department is now experimenting with certain enamel paints which it is claimed will entirely prevent any slight corrosion which might be caused by the action of the salt water upon it.

The uses for aluminium in the construction of bicycles have been many of late, and have given most satisfactory results. A firm in St. Louis is manufacturing a bicycle, the frame of which is cast in one piece of aluminium. Its handle bar and fork are of the same metal. Another company, in Torrington, Conn., is using aluminium rims entirely.

In handle bars, forks, rims, mud guards, lanterns, reflectors, tool boxes, and baggage carriers, and many other minor parts, aluminium is being freely and successfully used.

A novel and practical use for the metal is in the construction of sulkies in this country and jinrikishas in Japan. Experiments along this line are now being made.

The demand for aluminium castings is steadily on the increase. The Pittsburg Reduction Company, after much experimental work, has produced an alloy which does not materially increase the specific gravity of the metal, and gives a casting which, in tensile strength, exceeds that of cast iron or brass. Patterns made of aluminium are largely in use, because of their lightness and durability.

The value of the metal in horse shoes, and more especially in racing plates, is no longer a matter of conjecture. Experiments are now being made with aluminium wire to replace rawhide in the stitching of horse collars.

The demand for aluminium kitchen utensils has been fairly tripled this year, consuming thus vast quantities of sheet and ingot metal in such cast ware as tea kettles, skillets, preserving kettles, &c. Fancy articles of all kinds are becoming popular, such as combs, brushes, frames for hand mirrors, jewelry, medals, and badges. The consumption of aluminium in the manufacture of badges during the coming campaign will be enormous.

Another large use for the metal which has recently developed is for signs and letters. These may be seen at present generously distributed throughout the city. They find favor on account of the natural beauty of the metal, and on account of the little care required to preserve a bright and neat appearance.

The use of aluminium for hatters' irons is beginning to be appreciated, for the reason that aluminium conducts heat rapidly and has a very high specific heat; hence the result that a pressing iron, such as is used by hatters, is of value to them inasmuch as it heats rapidly and retains heat much longer than iron.

Aluminium is a most effective and useful agent in iron and steel castings. It is usually added in proportions of from one quarter to one pound to the ton of steel, the above being added as the steel is being poured into the mold, and the use of aluminium in cast iron is becoming more general as its advantages are appreciated. There are many reasons for this use of aluminium, but, briefly, it is instrumental in producing a sound ingot with a consequent decrease of scrap or other loss, and as a result the sale of aluminium ingots for this purpose has increased remarkably during the year.

The metal is being used largely in photographic instruments and electrical appliances. Large quantities of the metal have been and will be devoted to a process for the purifying of water, known as the electro-aluminium process. It is being used also for artificial limbs and surgical instruments.

The value of aluminium in army equipments is practically recognized in the construction of knapsacks, canteens, scabbards, and buttons—in short, all articles carried by the soldier in which aluminium may be found to lessen the weight to be carried.

Two out of the ten German army corps are now entirely equipped with aluminium wherever its presence is practical, and two others are now being similarly equipped.

Manufacturers of projectiles of various kinds, cartridge shells, and similar manufactures, which up to the present time have been manufactured almost exclusively of brass, are now looking hopefully toward aluminium.

It can be positively said now that aluminium is in competition with brass, and that the next year will show a very decided and rapid increase in the use of aluminium for supplying the above metal.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DRAPERY NOTES.

How easy it seems—until you try it—to give draperies individuality by hanging them according to your own taste.

Yes, but how much easier it is to give them more individuality by letting us design and make and hang them for you.

We study your rooms and their decorations, then originate special designs for draperies that, in fabric, in color, in embroidery, in style of hanging, shall be delightfully appropriate.

Come in and ask questions.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45 and 47 West 23d Street,
NEAR BROADWAY.

"Follow the Leader."

Some men would rather do without an overcoat than wear a cheap looking one—needn't do either.

Do you know our overcoats?

They're not exactly low-priced, for we don't boast of selling goods cheaper than everyone else; but they bear the impress of that indescribable something known as style, and a describable correctness in every little detail.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

"C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, New-York," in a Fur Garment, is a guarantee of reliability. 124 & 126 West 42d St.

IS IT GLEASON OR MADDEN

COURTS MAY HAVE TO DECIDE THE LONG ISLAND CITY ELECTIONS.

Supervisor's Figures Favor the Axeman, While the Jeffersonian Figures Out His Own Success.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 6.—The election of a Mayor of this city will probably not end with an official canvass of the votes cast yesterday. The friends of both former Mayor Gleason and John P. Madden, the Jeffersonian candidate for the office, claim that their man has been elected.

An unofficial canvass of the returns filed with Supervisor Theodore Koehler, gives Gleason a plurality of thirty votes over Madden. The latter, however, says he is elected by a plurality of twenty-one votes. The vote of this city is canvassed by the City Clerk, and he issues the certificates of election to city officers. It was reported to-night that Mr. Madden had received a certificate of election, but this was denied by members of the administration.

The election has turned out to be the closest ever held in this city. Many of the candidates ran side by side, so to speak, in a number of the election districts, while the three Mayoralty candidates received in each of the five city wards, a vote entirely out of accord with the schedules of figures prepared by their campaign managers.

The Republicans expected that Benjamin G. Strong, their candidate for Mayor, would get at least 1,200 votes in the Fourth Ward, the party stronghold, while he received only a few over 800. In many election districts his vote was not up to the membership of the ward associations.

The vote for member of Assembly was very close in the First District of Queens County, comprising this city and the Town of Newtown. Jacob Stahl, Jefferson Democrat, claiming his election by a plurality of four votes over Charles Beckel, the Republican. In the Fifth Ward, Joseph Gelser, Jefferson Democrat, candidate for Ward Alderman, was elected by a plurality of one vote.

Conflicting statements are made as to the number of ballots rejected by the Inspectors of Election. One report places the number of Gleason tickets cast aside at 337, while other reports make the number much less. These ballots have all been filed with the City Clerk, and will probably be passed upon by him. It is very evident from the feeling in the city that no matter which way the City Clerk, who is a member of the Jefferson party, decides, the issue will be taken into the courts.

The vote for Mayor, as taken from the returns filed with Supervisor Koehler, gives Gleason 2,550, Madden 2,520, and Strong 2,140. Gleason has a plurality of 30. The figures were gone over several times by three expert accountants, and are believed to be cor ect.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES found Mr. Gleason in his office, 112 Front Street, to-night. Mayor Gleason was very confident that he had been elected, and said he would take the office on the 1st of January.

The members of the Gleason party believe in the election of their chief, and are out in force to-night celebrating their victory. No information about the election was obtainable at the City Hall to-day.

The successful candidates for city officers were:

Supervisor—Henry Korfman, (Jef. Dem.)
Aldermen at Large, First District—Edward Dowling, (G. and Rep.,) Second District—Frederick Bowley, (Jef. Dem.)
City Constable—Conrad Diestel, (Jef. Dem.)

The new ward Aldermen elected were: First Ward—George A. McNulty, (G. Dem.;) Second Ward—Richard Kane, (G. Dem.;) Third Ward—William Smith, (Rep.;) Fourth Ward—Peter Flanagan, (G. and Jef. Dem.;) Fifth Ward—Joseph Geiser, (Jef. Dem.)

As a result of the feeling over the Mayoralty election, there was a lively scrimmage on the sidewalk in front of a hotel opposite the Thirty-fourth Street ferry entrance this afternoon. D. S. Jones, a prominent business man, entered the hotel and commenced a tirade against Mr. Gleason. He pronounced Gleason to be the worst scoundrel that ever stood on two feet, and dared any of his friends to take up the statement.

Jones was very boisterous and abusive, and did not confine himself to remarks about Mr. Gleason. Several friends of the latter tried to laugh it off, but Jones kept on shouting his abuse.

Patrick J. Murphy, a well-known bookmaker, was in the hotel barber shop. He overheard Jones and started after him. Jones was on the sidewalk when Murphy reached the door, and he repeated his opinion of Gleason. He shook his fist at Murphy as he denounced Gleason, and in an instant was on his back on the sidewalk, having been knocked down by the bookmaker. The men struggled, and were parted by friends.

Murphy turned to enter the hotel when Jones sprang at him. They fell through the open door into the barroom, and before they could be parted again Murphy gave Jones several hard blows on the face, breaking the skin. Jones was led away, and Murphy left the place.

AT THE HOTELS

—Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg is at the Everett.

—Gen. A. B. Nettleton of Washington is at the Astor.

—George Bleistein of The Buffalo Courier is at the Waldorf.

—Senator-elect George R. Malby of Ogdensburg is at the Metropole.

—Ex-Congressman Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania is at the Windsor.

—Rear Admiral R. W. Meade, United States Navy, and John M. Francis of Troy are at the Park Avenue.

—Gen. Thomas W. Hyde of Maine and Mabel Wright, formerly Mrs. Fernando Yznaga, are at the Holland.

—Senator Joseph Mullin of Watertown, N. Y., and Charles W. Eliot of Cambridge, Mass., are at the Murray Hill.

—Judge Rufus W. Peckham of the New-York Court of Appeals, and Judge Simon W. Rosendale of Albany are at the Hoffman.

—Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt and ex-Gov. H. W. Ladd of Rhode Island, and ex-Senator Warner Miller are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Paul Lefaivre of the French Embassy at Washington and Naval Constructor Theodore D. Wilson, United States Navy, are at the Brunswick.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—Park's—T. D. Miller, Brooklyn.

—Riggs's—Miss Jessie Sayre, New-York.

—Ebbitt—Thomas F. Allen, New-York.

—Raleigh's—R. R. Thornton, R. M. Steindler, Arlington—David B. Belasco, Leander Richardson, New-York.

—Shoreham—Thomas McK. Lessar, E. H. Rutherford, New-York.

—Willard's—George J. McLeod, George M. Wheeler, Kenyon Cox, Lindsay W. Rice, Geo. Charles W. Brooks, F. H. Fresche, New-York.

Ladies Underwear.

Cambric Skirts,
(with deep ruffle of tambour embroidery.)
85 cts.

Flannel Wrappers,
(trimmed with wide point de gene lace.)
$6.75, value $10.00.

The "Guinevere"
Taffeta silk Morning Robe. Colors: dove grey, vieux rose, pale blue, trimmed with wide lace—exclusive design.
$14.50, value $25.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Fur lined Circulars and Capes, newest styles, cloth or silk covered, $35, $40, $50 and $60. These prices will be found to be $15 to $25 less than regular retail prices in the market. Some very choice garments for $100, $125 and $150. C. C. SHAYNE, 124 W. 42d St.

YESTERDAY'S WEDDINGS

Walcott—Sterling.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 6.—Elizabeth Wade Sterling, daughter of the late Capt. John W. Sterling, and Herbert Lester Walcott of Springfield, Mass., were married this evening at the residence of the bride's mother, 304 Lafayette Street.

The Sterling mansion was tastefully decorated and crowded with guests from this city and out of town. The Rev. Herbert D. Cone, rector of Christ Church, performed the ceremony in the north drawingroom.

Julia A. Walcott, a sister of the groom, was maid of honor. In the procession came two pages scattering roses in the path of the bride. At the altar there were in waiting the mother of the bride, the groom, and his best man, Frank Bell of this city.

The bride is connected with the oldest family in this vicinity, the Sterlings coming here and settling when they had to fight Indians to get possession of the land. Capt. Abijah Sterling fought in the Revolutionary war. Sherwood Sterling, her grandfather, was mayor of the city, and her father, Capt. Sterling, President of the City National Bank at the time of his death.

Prentiss—Spier.

The wedding of Miss Constance F. Spier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Spier, to Franklin D. L. Prentiss, took place yesterday afternoon. Mr. Prentiss is one of the active traders on the Consolidated Exchange. The ceremony was performed at 4:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, 105 West Eighty-second Street, by the Rev. Dr. H. Chamberlain, rector of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in West Eighty-fourth Street.

The bride wore a white satin gown, tulle veil, and pearl ornaments. The maid of honor, Miss Grace Leonie Prentiss, sister of the bridegroom, wore blue and white silk. Henry W. Stegman was the best man. The young misses and nephew of the bride groom acted as pages. Only the immediate families of the bride and bridegroom were present.

Abbott—Tiffany.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—Miss Katharine McLane Tiffany, daughter of Dr. Louis McLane Tiffany of Baltimore, was married today to Mr. Gordon Abbott of Boston.

Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, wherein the ceremony was performed, was handsomely decorated with flowers and plants for the occasion. The edifice was thronged with the relatives and friends of the families of the bridal couple, which included many society people of Baltimore, New-York, and Boston.

The Rev. Arthur Chilton Powell performed the ceremony.

Eggers—Boylan.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 6.—The wedding of Miss Marie Alice Boylan, daughter of Mrs. Hester A. Boylan of 502 Summer Avenue, to Augustus Fremont Eggers, son of Police Justice Eggers, took place in the North Reformed Church at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. Bishop Fitzgerald, the bride's uncle, assisted by the Rev. I. V. W. Schenck of the Christ Reformed Church, officiated.

McCausland—Graff.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 6.—Charles McCausland of Roundout, N. Y., and Miss Eleanor C. Graff of Rosseville, were united in marriage this afternoon at the residence of the bride's uncle, Peter Peiffer.

Rappleyea—Armstrong.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 6.—Miss Ada May Armstrong, daughter of Robert Armstrong of South River, was married this evening to Stafford Rappleyea of Elizabeth, at South River.

How Wanamaker Keeps Sunday School.

From The Philadelphia Times.

At the late convention of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath Association, John Wanamaker told how he conducts his big Sunday school: "I stay in the building," he said, "from the close of the church service at noon until Sunday school time in the afternoon, so that any who may wish to talk to me can have the opportunity. When the first bell rings, five minutes in advance of the time for the opening exercises, the teachers are all expected to be in their places. Next the doors are locked on the tardy, slow, lazy people, excluding them for a half hour or until the devotional service is ended. The exercises begin with a sweet service of song. First the men and boys sing a verse; then the women and girls, then altogether, and so on. Every person is encouraged to carry his own Bible and read the lesson from it. The whole purpose of this worship is to get nearer to God. The exercises never begin until the silence is perfect. Order can and should be had. I make a mistake, I think, by going out and leaving my school in the hands of my associates while I teach the adult Bible class. It is a mistake, but I grew into it, and am not able to turn away. The Superintendent should have nothing else to do but superintend. He should be able to clinch the lesson using illustrations from things in everyday life. The teachers gather at the close with the Superintendent and other officers and pray for a blessing on the lesson and work of the day. The business of the Superintendent's position is to bring souls to Christ, and a Superintendent should have no other object. He should, to use a familiar expression, be just dying to have folks converted."

Eight Thousand Schools in Georgia.

From The Athens (Ga.) Banner.

At the request of State School Commissioner John T. Glenn, Prof. C. M. Strahan of the State University, has drawn a map of Georgia which shows the location and number of every common school, white and black, high school, college and university in the State. The map is 12 by 10 feet, and is the largest map of Georgia ever drawn. Prof. Strahan's map will be of inestimable value to the School Commission as a reference map. It will be forwarded to Atlanta, and will be put on the State school exhibit at the Exposition. There are 8,000 schools in Georgia, 5,000 white and 3,000 colored schools.

WASTE NO TIME

in choosing your share of the bargains in Cowperthwait's "Reliable" Carpets.
181 West 14th St., near 8th Ave.

Daniell & Sons.

Astonishing Reductions.

In the ten buildings we occupy will be found
OVER A MILLION OF DOLLARS
of splendid high-grade merchandise, embracing novelties from all quarters of the globe. At least one-half of this large sum is invested in goods suitable for the coming holidays. We make this early announcement to enable our customers to make their selections before the great rush begins later on.

Our Jewelry Department is more extensive and attractive than ever before.

Four of our ten buildings will be entirely devoted to the exhibition of Toys, Dolls, Leather Goods, Bric-a-Brac, Pictures, &c.

Everything in this magnificent collection will be sold at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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NOTICE
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PUBLISHERS.

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THESE TWO VOYAGES REMARKABLE

The Nellie Troop 209 Days from Manila; the Helensburg 21 Days from Hull.

If the number of days spent at sea by two ships on ocean voyages which ended at this port Tuesday were divided by two and an average struck, the time of passage would have been made usual and commonplace. As it is, both voyages are remarkable. One, that of the Nellie Troop, was made conspicuous by its extraordinary length, 209 days from Manila; the other is a record-breaking achievement of 21 days from Hull.

The ship whose voyage was so much abbreviated is the British ship Helensburg, a broad-winged clipper, which in her twelve years of life has established a wide reputation for fast sailing and expeditious voyaging from port to port.

Capt. Jefferson, who commands the Helensburg, is very proud of his fine ship, and when seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday said that so far as he knew the last completed trip from Hull was the fastest ever made from that port to New-York by a sailing vessel. Many years ago, in 1859, he thought it was, the old Dreadnaught brought the time from New-York to Liverpool thirteen days eight hours, and one year later traveled from Sandy Hook to a point off Queenstown in the same equaled time of nine days. But the distance to Hull is much greater, and, owing to the route to be traversed, much longer time is required.

The Helensburg caught fair winds at the start. A half gale was blowing when she made an offing, and shooting home her topsails and topgallantsails, the clipper came rushing westward at steamship pace. The wind held steady and strong, and for several days the ship averaged 320 miles a day. Owing to the weight of the wind nothing above topgallantsails could be set. As it was, the spars buckled from the strain of the topgallantsails, but the stout masts held, and not a rope yarn carried away.

The ship brings a cargo of chalk, consigned to Livermore & Co. She will load here with case oil for China. Thirty-seven men compose her crew.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace T. Martin and family will not return to New-York from England this month, as they had expected, but will go to Paris for the Winter. During their absence abroad their town house, on East Seventy-second Street, will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Wallace T. Martin, Jr.

Mrs. Charles Northam Lee, Miss Carolyn Lee, and Miss Grace Lee sailed for Europe yesterday. They will spend the Winter in Southern France.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Florence Wilson, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Jones Wilson of Chicago, and a niece of the late Frederick S. Post of New-York, to Mr. James J. Beach of this city. The wedding will take place early next Spring, after which the young couple will go to Europe for the Summer.

Mrs. William H. Jackson and the Misses Jackson of 556 Fifth Avenue have returned to town for the season of gayety.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Fletcher of 661 Fifth Avenue are back in town from their Summer and Autumn outing.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet and family have closed their cottage at Newport and have opened their town house, 608 Fifth Avenue. The Goelets will remain in the city the entire Winter.

The marriage of Miss Estelle Todd Allen of Chicago to Dr. J. Lellingwell Hatch of 2,019 Fifth Avenue will take place in Chicago the middle of January.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Brooks, Miss Brooks, and Frank D. Brooks, Jr., will not return to town from their country establishment at Pittsfield, Mass., until the latter part of December, when they will go to Europe to spend at least one year.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr., have decided to remain at Berrian Villa, their country place, at Glen Ridge, N. J., until after Jan. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Nelson Packard and family have given up their apartment in the Valencia, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, and are at 307 West Seventy-seventh Street for the Winter. PATRIARCH.

Heedless "Scorchers."

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Have pedestrians any rights in crossing the streets that bicyclists should respect? The Boulevard, in the vicinity of Seventy-second Street, is becoming a place very difficult to cross, and at times dangerous to limb and possibly to life. The number of "hoodlums" scorching along there with heads down, with no regard to the safety of persons crossing, is rapidly increasing, and the matter certainly needs regulating by the officers of the law.

Horses would not be allowed to be speeded there at any such rate as these cyclists attain on their wheels, that very many of them hits by the hour only.

Monday last the writer witnessed two ladies narrowly escape being run down by two riders, whose yells were alone enough to frighten them off their feet. Now that the election is over, to bring the power of your paper to bear on this subject, which pertains to both day and night traffic, will be a favor to many. FAIR PLAY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1895.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Baptist Social Union will hold a ladies' meeting in the banquet hall of the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue, corner of Fifty-ninth Street, this evening. The subject for the evening will be "Christian Citizenship." The papers of the union will be the Rev. William H. P. Faunce, D. D., Fifth Avenue Baptist Church; the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., St. Bartholomew's; the Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, of the Paulist Fathers.

—Among the passengers of the North German Lloyd steamer Havel, which sailed Tuesday for New-York, are Mme. Materna and Miss Grueninger of the Dalmroch Opera Company.

—The Cable between Bonny and Cameroon, on the West Coast of Africa has been repaired, restoring telegraphic communication with Cameroon at ordinary rates.

—George Sansman, a member of the City Fire Department, died suddenly yesterday at 218 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. He was forty years old.

—Thirty-one candidates for Building Inspectors in the Building Department, were examined by the Civil Service Board yesterday. The pay is $1,200 a year.

Westchester County.

—The evangelistic services that were begun Sunday in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, New-Rochelle, under the direction of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Goodenough, are proving very successful. The meetings will be held each evening for two weeks.

—The Westchester County Express Company, which was established five months ago, at Mount Vernon, has gone out of business. Most of the property of the concern went to satisfy a mortgage.

Tragic Story of a Bear Farm's End.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The bear and deer farm recently started is a thing of the past. The wiping out of the place by fire was accompanied by a tragedy, the details of which were given out by Frank Shanto, a half-breed, whom James Allen, one of the proprietors of the farm, employed to assist him about the place. Allen is dead, the deer and bears are free, and the pens are in ashes. When fire started in the cabin, which adjoined the pen, the bears became wild with fear and fury, and in making his escape from the burning house Allen was forced to pass through the pen. No sooner had he app

Thursday
November 7=1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
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CANDIDATES IN BROOKLYN

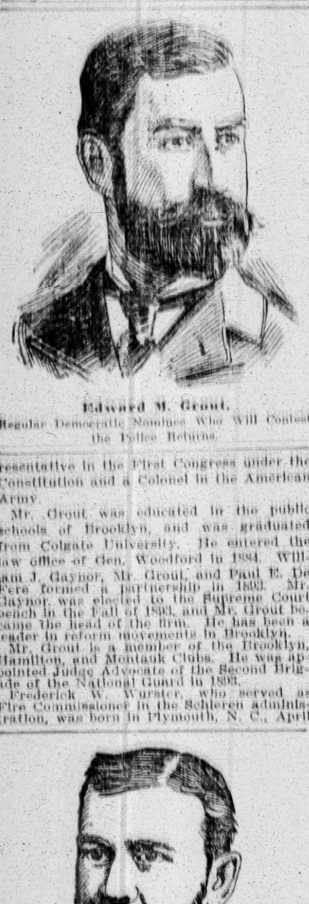
Personality of the Men Who Are Claiming the Election.

GROUT AND HIS OPPONENT WURSTER

Foster L. Backus, James D. Bell, Rivals for the District Attorneyship; C. J. Patterson, Not Claimant.

As both sides in Brooklyn and Kings County were still claiming the election at a late hour last night, the personality of the men affected by the promised contest is of interest.

Edward M. Grout was born in New-York in 1861. He is of New-England ancestry, being a descendant of Jonathan Grout, Representative in the First Congress under the Constitution, and a Colonel in the American Army.



Edward M. Grout,
Regular Democratic Nominee Who Will Contest the Police Returns.

Mr. Grout was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, and was graduated from Colgate University. He entered the law office of Gen. Woodford in 1884. William J. Gaynor, Mr. Grout, and Paul E. De Fere formed a partnership in 1893. Mr. Gaynor was elected to the Supreme Court bench in the Fall of 1893, and Mr. Grout became the head of the firm. He has been a leader in reform movements in Brooklyn.

Mr. Grout is a member of the Brooklyn, Hamilton, and Montauk Clubs. He was appointed Judge Advocate of the Second Brigade of the National Guard in 1893.

Frederick W. Wurster, who served as Fire Commissioner in the Schieren administration, was born in Plymouth, N. C., April 1, 1850. His parents, who were Germans, went to Brooklyn when young Wurster was seven years old, and he was educated in Public School No. 16. Mr. Wurster, when twenty years old, started in business for himself in Kent Avenue as a manufacturer of axles. He has since conducted the business, and in addition engaged in many financial enterprises, being a Director of the Manufacturers' National Bank, a Trustee of the Nassau Trust Company, and a Trustee of the Kings County Building and Loan Association. He is also Vice President of the Axle and Spring Manufacturers' Association of the United States. Mr. Wurster is President of the Hanover Club, and is a resident of the Nineteenth Ward.

Frederick W. Wurster,
Republican Nominee for Mayor of Brooklyn Who Claims the Election.

Foster L. Backus was born in St. Lawrence County in 1849. He worked on a farm while a boy, and taught school when he was sixteen years old. At nineteen he was Principal of Waddington Academy, and a year later was a student of St. Lawrence University, in Canton. He gave up a position in another seat of learning in 1875 to enter the law offices of Tracy & Catlin, in Brooklyn.

Gen. Catlin was elected District Attorney in 1877, and Mr. Backus became his assistant. At the close of Gen. Catlin's second term in 1883, Mr. Backus might have had the nomination for District Attorney, but refused them. He counsel in favor of the Keeler bill, and was a member of the Democratic Committee of Fifteen and of the Board of Aldermen.

James D. Bell is fifty-three years old. He served with distinction as a cavalry officer in the war, and has been in Brooklyn since the close of the conflict. He was elected Supervisor of the Nineteenth Ward about ten years ago, and some time later ran for Congress in what seemed to be a safe Republican district, and came within a couple of hundred votes of election.

Mayor Chapin appointed him Police Commissioner in 1890, but Mr. Bell was too independent for some of the Democratic leaders, and he was not reappointed after Mr. Chapin's re-election.

He is a member of the law firm of Bailey & Bell.

Bernard J. York was born in Brooklyn in 1849. He was educated at Public School No. 7 and when fifteen years old entered the employ of Aikman & Co. of Pearl Street, New-York, and remained with them until 1868, when he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Sessions. He studied law under former Judge James Troy and was admitted to the bar in 1869.

Mr. York has since been employed in the Court of Sessions. He is a member of the Carleton and Columbian Clubs, and in politics did much to promote a union of Democratic forces this Fall. He is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the regular Democratic organization.

Mr. Patterson is about fifty years old. He has a large law practice, and is considered one of Brooklyn's leading lawyers. He was one of the organizers of the Democratic Reform Organization. He was a delegate to the Syracuse Convention.

Bernard J. York,
Regular Democratic Nominee for County Judge, Who Claims Election.

Charles J. Patterson,
Democratic Reform Nominee for District Attorney, Who Was Not In It.

Foster L. Backus,
Republican Nominee for District Attorney, Who Claims Election by 5,000 Plurality.

James D. Bell,
Regular Democratic Nominee for District Attorney, Who Will Contest Police Figures.

DEPOSITIONS IN THE COLT DIVORCE SUIT

Fewer Witnesses than Generally Supposed Will Give Their Testimony.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6.—In the Colt divorce case to-day, the counsel for Mrs. Elizabeth W. Colt, Messrs. Comstock & Gardner, served formal notice upon Lawyers Colwell and Tillinghast, acting for Col. Colt, that depositions would be taken at Conway, N. H., Friday at the law office of Mr. Osgood, in that place.

A month or six weeks ago, when the representatives of Mrs. Col. Colt were asking for a settlement from Col. Colt, and "separate bed and board," they intimated that they had a large number of witnesses at their disposal, and that the Jackson's Falls affair would be backed up by evidence from all kinds of people. The list has now narrowed down to three.

The accusation of infidelity in the divorce petition, on file in the Supreme Court here, was founded almost entirely, it is stated, upon the incidents of the past Summer season at Jackson's Falls.

Attorney Colwell will go to Conway to be present at the hearing of witnesses, of whom there are three. Mrs. Colt will be represented by Lawyer Comstock, and the deposition writer will be Lawyer D. L. Wood of Conway. The names of the New-York witnesses against Col. Colt will probably be known in a few days.

James J. Van Alen will leave for Europe at the end of this week, but will return in time to defend himself in the two-hundred-thousand-dollar alienation suit brought by Col. Colt.

NO FAIR WILL CONTEST

The Estate Settled and in the Hands of the Various Heirs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—A local paper this morning says: "There will be no Fair will contest. The estate is settled and divided, and the property has passed into the hands of the various heirs. There is no longer a Fair Will Trust. The trustees have been paid for their service, and their work is over.

"What promised to be another cause célèbre has ended in a compromise. A probate case involving $40,000,000, and promising to employ the courts and attorneys interested for some years to come, has been settled out of court. Hermann Oelrichs has been entirely successful in his efforts to arrange an amicable settlement between all interested parties.

"The Supreme Court of California recently rendered a decision in the matter of the estate of William Walkerley, deceased, making void and invalid a trust sought to be created by the deceased similar to that provided for by the original will of James G. Fair. With this precedent in view, Mr. Oelrichs sought to harmonize the contending factions in order that expensive and interminable litigation might be avoided, and his powers of diplomacy brought about the desired settlement."

Dutchess County Flower Show.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 6.—The Dutchess County Flower Show, at which premiums have been offered by Gov. Morton, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Reginald W. Rives, and other society people who reside in this vicinity, was opened at the Poughkeepsie Armory this afternoon.

It is the finest floral display ever made in the Hudson River Valley. Flowers are exhibited from the greenhouses of Mr. Rives, Thomas Newbold, Gov. Morton, and others who have large country places along the Hudson.

A private view to patrons was given from 1 to 3 o'clock this afternoon.

A Veteran Fireman Reinstated.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Judge Barnard to-day reinstated De Witt Woodin, a Meter Inspector, discharged by the Water Board, on the ground that he had been dismissed in violation of Chapter 577 of the Laws of 1892, which places exempt firemen on the same footing with veteran soldiers in the civil service. Woodin is an exempt fireman and a Democrat, while the Water Board is Republican. Judge Barnard said he believed in enforcing the civil service law, and as it was plain to him that Woodin had been discharged only because he is a Democrat, he directed the Water Commissioners to reinstate him, which was done.

WHAT SOLDIERS SHALL GO

Discussion over Military Representation for Manhattan Day.

THE COMMITTEE HAS NOT DECIDED

Would Cost $38,000 for Seventh Regiment, $7,500 for Old Guard—Inducements for the Excursion.

The question as to which body of military shall represent New-York State and City on Manhattan Day at the Atlanta Exposition, Nov. 29, is causing some dissension among the 900 members of the Citizens' Committee that is making arrangements for the day.

Another meeting of the committee was held yesterday in the Governors' Room, City Hall, and, though Mayor Strong called for opinions on the escort question, the whole matter, on a motion of ex-Mayor Gilroy, was finally left to be decided by the Finance and Plan and Scope Committees.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, Chairman of the Plan and Scope Committee, in his report gave the following scale of prices for military organizations:

Seventh Regiment, 800 men and band of 60 pieces, $38,000.

Twenty-second Regiment, 800 men and band of 60 pieces, $38,000.

Squadron A, 180 men, band of 18 pieces, all mounted, $19,500.

Old Guard, 100 men, band of 40 pieces, $7,500.

No opinions were expressed in the meeting as to which of these organizations shall be the escort, but J. Beaver Page, Secretary of the committee, was quite confident that Squadron A would be selected. He pointed out first that the cost would be comparatively small, and also that a mounted troop and band would be out of the common run of military organizations visiting the exposition.

On behalf of the Seventh Regiment Col. Daniel Appleton said that under ordinary circumstances the men would be only too glad to go to the exposition and pay their own way. As it is, the most of the members, being business men, can hardly afford to drop everything and leave the city for a week, especially since they have already done too much of that this year. If the city asked for the regiment, however, he said it would willingly respond.

A. M. Wheeler, Secretary of the New-York State Commission at Atlanta, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES after the meeting that the city would make a great mistake in not taking the Seventh Regiment or the Twenty-second Regiment. He preferred the former, because Major Burke of the Gate City Guards had telegraphed him saying they were anxious to return the hospitality shown them by the Seventh Regiment several years ago in New-York City. Mr. Wheeler was rather bitter against certain members of the committee, who, he said, did not wish to make any sort of a military display at Atlanta for fear that their individual mercantile interests might be overshadowed.

R. A. Widenmann of a piano firm of New-York, returned yesterday from a three weeks' trip to the exposition. His firm has a large exhibit in the New-York State Building. He arrived at the meeting just at its adjournment, and regretted he could not express his views to the committee.

"I tell you," he said, with earnestness, "this city and State do not recognize the importance of this event. Whatever is done there by us on Manhattan Day and on New-York State Day, which directly follows each other, is taken by the South as our expression of their value.

"Chicago comes down the fair on Nov. 11 with two regiments, bands, drum corps, a glee club, and a regimental mandolin club, and their Governor. Connecticut and Virginia has each been there with two regiments and their respective Governors. There are two reasons why it is to New-York's interest to outdo Chicago on this occasion. It is to her interest, first, as being the Empire State to express her comity and good feeling toward the South, and to hold her commercial position. Chicago is to-day borrowing Eastern capital and using it to furnish her needs, while New-York quietly sits back, and, after loaning capital to Chicago, allows her to do the business. As a piano manufacturer, I have noticed that all through Atlanta Chicago pianos, music boxes, they could not be called, are distributed. It is the same in every other business. They say in the South that Chicago bids for the business, and New-York does not. These encroachments are increasing enormously. There must be a change. Surely there is public spirit in the State and city to show that we appreciate the endeavors of the South, their progress, and advance.

"If the thing is brought to the attention of the public, I know the merchants will be more than willing to extend a helping hand. State pride and our own commercial interests, which are at stake, will certainly prevent a fiasco of Manhattan Day at Atlanta, as was the case at Chicago two years ago."

Special arrangements have been made with the railroads for a cheap excursion to Atlanta from New-York on Manhattan Day, which occurs on a Monday. The round-trip fare will be $20.50, including Pullman accommodations, observation, and sleeping cars, $36. It is requested that all intending to join the New-York delegation send their names to C. H. Webb, 183 Stewart Building.

It is expected that the special trains will start Thursday afternoon, Nov. 21, arriving at Atlanta Friday night; returning to New-York on the following Tuesday. On Monday the Gate City Guard will escort Mayor Strong and the delegation to the New-York State Building. There will be music by the band, prayer, address of welcome by Mayor King of Atlanta, response by Mayor Strong, the playing of "America" by the band, a poem by some one not yet selected, oration by Gen. Horace Porter, National airs by the band, and benediction. In the afternoon Mayor Strong will give a reception in the New-York State Building, and inspect the exposition generally. A banquet, fireworks, and a concert by the band will wind up the festivities of Manhattan Day.

Inasmuch as New-York State Day follows Manhattan Day, it is thought that a decided effort will be made to combine the two days in one, in order to make a bigger demonstration, or at least to have the city delegation remain for the State day.

The Finance Committee, which will have much to do with the success of the event, was appointed yesterday, as follows: Jacob H. Schiff, James Speyer, C. N. Bliss, H. L. Horton, James Stellman, Gen. Fitzgerald, John Harsen Rhoades, Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. P. Morgan, August Belmont, John Claflin, M. C. D. Borden, John H. Inman, John A. McCall, H. O. Armour, and J. Edward Simmons.

The Transportation Committee wishes it understood that special accommodations are to be made for ladies who join the excursion.

Thinks It Should Have Been the Seventh.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I, as a citizen and taxpayer, protest against the selection of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., by the Adjutant General to represent the Empire State at Atlanta, Ga., upon New-York's Day, Nov. 25. We want to be represented there by not only the best National Guard regiment of the State, but by the best in the United States—the Seventh Regiment. By what stretch of the imagination Gen. McAlpin deludes himself into thinking the Twenty-second is the representative regiment of this State I cannot imagine, when there are positively two, and perhaps three, better regiments in the State service.

No, Sir, I wish to offer a vigorous and emphatic No to the idea of the selection of the Twenty-second Regiment for this duty. Would say in conclusion that should Gen. McAlpin desire to refresh his memory on the relative standing of the two regiments, let him look back a few weeks (only two or three) to Gen. Guy V. Henry's (Ninth Cavalry, U. S. A.) report of the appearance, work, &c., of the National Guard at Peekskill in The Army and Navy Journal. In this report he selects the Seventh Regiment as the model for all State troops, and classes it as an organization of which the State may well be proud, &c. CITIZEN.

FLOWER SHOW AT ORANGE, N. J.

Auspicious Opening of Floricultural Society's Exhibition—School Children's Treat—Officers and Patronesses.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 6.—The first annual flower show of the New Jersey Floricultural Society was opened this afternoon in the tennis building at the Orange Athletic Club and was visited by many to-night. It will be continued to-morrow and Friday afternoon and evening.

The exhibition is the most successful of the kind ever held in this vicinity, and the display of chrysanthemums and orchids is exceptionally fine. The arrangement of the flowers is also very pretty and artistic, and in magnitude it surpasses all expectations.

Joseph P. Thompson, President of the township of East Orange; John Gill, Mayor of Orange; Eugene T. Connett, President of the Village of South Orange, and Simeon H. Rollinson, Chairman of the West Orange Township Committee, spoke at the formal opening exercises this evening.

The Exhibition Committee is composed of W. A. Manda, Malcolm MacKarle, Frederick W. Massmann, George Smith, and Edward Thomas. The judges are R. Asmus, William Barr, P. Boyle, E. Colgate, George W. Brimhall, M. Dailledouze, J. Crosby Brown, Henry Graves, Dr. Henry A. Mandeville, J. N. May, M. Michelmuss, Henry A. Page, D. Rose, and William Runkle.

First and second and honorable mention certificates will be awarded. A special class is open to private gardeners only. Another special class is open to amateurs, or those who do not employ professional gardeners. W. A. Manda of South Orange has also offered a collection of greenhouse plants, valued at $50, for the most interesting exhibit in which the patronesses will be the judges.

All school children accompanied by their teachers will be admitted free to-morrow.

The officers of the society are: Robert McArthur, President; George Smith, Vice President; George Van Tuniland, Treasurer, and Peter Duff, Secretary.

The patronesses of the show are Mrs. William Barr, Mrs. Frank T. Barstow, Mrs. George W. Brimhall, Mrs. J. Crosby Brown, Mrs. John Burke, Mrs. Oliver S. Carter, Mrs. Richard M. Colgate, Mrs. R. J. Cross, Mrs. R. O. Chisholm, Mrs. John Dallet, Jr., Mrs. S. Bayard Dod, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Miss Lily Page Ely, Mrs. Henry Graves, Mrs. William Reed Howe, Mrs. Henry A. Mandeville, Mrs. E. E. Martin, Mrs. F. Le B. Mayhew, Mrs. Manton B. Metcalf, Mrs. Henry N. Munn, Miss Helen Pare, Mrs. John Pettit, Mrs. William Pierson, Mrs. C. Rice, Mrs. William Runkle, Mrs. E. P. Slevin, Mrs. Walter Scranton, Mrs. C. F. Watson, and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding.

WILDCAT BANKING CHARGED

Receivers Asked for the Chalmette Insurance Company and the Bank of North America at New-Orleans—A Lottery Venture.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 6.—The courts were to-day asked to appoint receivers for the Chalmette Insurance Company and the Bank of North America.

The bank was opened several years ago, and it has been the rumor all along that it was managed by L. A. Gourlain, who manipulated several illegal lottery schemes, as a sort of clearing house for money received for lottery tickets. The business had been conducted by the express companies, and the fact that express officials were among the Directors and employes gave color to the rumor. The Presidency of the bank was originally given to J. H. Warner, a Kansas City man, now in New-York, but some months ago he retired and turned affairs over to A. O. Pesson, a local promoter. Pesson organized the Chalmette company and induced Walter Wellborn, a local insurance man, to become President. Wellborn represented New-York companies, and before he resigned his lucrative employment was shown money and bonds deposited in the Bank of North America to the credit of the insurance company to convince him of its solvency.

All went well until the recent disastrous fire in Algiers. The Chalmette held $9,000 reinsurance for the Queen Insurance Company, and when President Wellborn called for the money in bank he found it was not there. He made the announcement, suspended business, raised the needed money among the stockholders, and aided in bringing the matter before the Grand Jury.

Suits for a receivership have been brought and interesting developments are expected. The bank has never been a member of the Clearing House. It has conducted a savings department and has kept its doors open at night. President Pesson claims that the institution is solvent and will be reorganized on a satisfactory plan. Pesson was also Treasurer of the insurance company, and holds that the books will show that the assets were regularly disposed of. Each of the institutions claimed a paid-up capital of $100,000.

WALTER K. FREEMAN'S CASE

Investigating the Charges Against the Westinghouse Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—The now notorious case of Walter K. Freeman vs. The Westinghouse Electric Company was brought before the Federal Grand Jury for investigation yesterday. It is charged that the Westinghouse Company, through their attorney, H. S. Mackaye, attempted by means of threats and bribery to induce Wallace E., Marvin L., and Alexander H. Freeman, brothers of the plaintiff, to sign affidavits to the effect that their testimony before the Federal Court at Washington in a previous hearing of the case was perjured in the plaintiff's favor.

Marvin L. Freeman, the first witness, deposed that Mackaye had been introduced to him by Warren P. Freeman as William Steele, a San Francisco capitalist, who desired to organize a rubber company backed by Eastern capital. Mackaye, as evidence of good faith, produced a check for $10,000, to be distributed among the four brothers. Before closing the deal, Mackaye informed them that the Westinghouse Company was behind him in the scheme, and as the testimony of the Freemans had been damaging to that corporation, it would be necessary for them to sign affidavits stating that perjury had been committed by them to secure a verdict for their brother, Walter K. Freeman. Marvin L. further testified that on Friday last the case had been taken cognizance of by the Federal Grand Jury. Warren P. Freeman had approached him with an offer of $10,000 to drop out of the matter or go over to the Westinghouse side.

Warren P. Freeman, who has assisted Mackaye throughout, was then called, and denied that either he or Mackaye had done anything illegal. The fake rubber company, he said, was organized as a bait to secure truthful testimony from Wallace E., Marvin L., and Alexander H. Freeman, who, he insisted, had perjured themselves in favor of Walter K. Freeman.

The hearing was then adjourned until Friday, when further sensational developments are expected. H. S. Mackaye, the New-York attorney for the Westinghouse Company, is a son of the late Steele Mackaye, author and dramatist.

American Fine Arts Officers.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Fine Arts Society, held at their building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, Monday evening, the following Board of Trustees was re-elected for the ensuing year: Howard Russel Butler, President; William Bailey Faxon, Treasurer; Samuel Isham, Secretary; Edward H. Kendall, W. H. Low, J. Evans, Horace Bradley, Henry Marquand, Louis C. Tiffany, Francis C. Jones, George W. Breck, Charles R. Lamb, and Ehrick K. Rossiter.

Postmaster Goes to Washington.

Postmaster Dayton went to Washington last night. He will confer with Postmaster General Wilson concerning the intended transfer of foreign mails from Quarantine direct to railroad stations, for transmission to other cities.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage Discharged.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—Adjt. Gen. McAlpin has granted a full discharge to the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage as Chaplain of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn.

CITY UNDER A DENSE VEIL

Manhattan Island Girt About by a Heavy Fog.

NOT A SHIP ARRIVES IN THIS PORT

Some It Is Thought Are Down the Bay, Waiting Clearing Weather—The Outgoing Fleet Is Also Detained Inside.

"I will bet you a good cigar," quoth one citizen of the metropolis yesterday as he lowered an evening newspaper in which he had been reading an account of the Marlborough-Vanderbilt marriage, and gazed through a blurred window into the thick fog outside, "that every New-York paper to-morrow will make some inane joke about London fogs and dingy marriages—the appropriateness of the fog to the occasion, or something of the sort."

The challenge was not accepted, though the fog was certainly thick enough at times to be likened to the dense mists which frequently envelop England's capital. And its curtain was so white that the thoughts of one in search of a simile would naturally turn to bridal robes—but this is about the fog.

The fog drew its veil over the city shortly after midnight Tuesday, and when the sun arose yesterday a faint nimbus in the east was the only visible evidence of the fact. Its rays impacted on the vapor cushion, and never once during the day did a beam struggle through. Fresh billows of whitened air rolled from over the New-Jersey hills with every breath of the warm southern breeze, and, swirling around street corners, the fog wreathed itself into many fantastic shapes, holling up the sides of some tall building as steam rises from a caldron, then settling back into a stagnant thickness when the eddying current had flowed past.

The fog was as comprehensive in area as it was disagreeable in quality. Reports received at the Weather Bureau showed that during the morning hours it extended along the Atlantic seaboard from Massachusetts to the Delaware Capes. It was thought to have reached well out to sea, but no reports from that locality had been received, as not a ship arrived in port yesterday.

The fleet that was due is a large one, including the two big liners, Majestic and Spree. The American Liner Kensington, from Antwerp, was signaled off the bar at 10 o'clock P. M. Tuesday. Shortly afterward the fog shut in and the ship is supposed to have sought a berth inside the Horseshoe to await clearing weather. She did not find it yesterday, and if she anchored inside the Hook she remained there all day. The vessel has a number of passengers on board. It is possible that she was joined there by the Majestic and the Spree. Both ships are very regular in their journeys, and were due yesterday afternoon. By keeping the leads going, the pilots could feel their way to a safe berth inside, but it is not likely that they would undertake to bring their charges up through the winding channels of the lower bay so long as the channel marks were hidden by the fog.

The Majestic has on board the body of Mrs. James B. Eustis, wife of the American Ambassador to France. The body is in charge of her son, James B. Eustis, Jr. The body of J. W. Mackay, Jr., the young American who was recently killed in Paris, is also said to be on board the Majestic.

Other ships which were due yesterday and which failed to make their appearance off the Quarantine Station are the Batoum, from Gibraltar; the City of Lincoln, from Shields; the Tallahassee, from Savannah; the Alsa, from Kingston; the City of Birmingham, from Savannah; the Russian Prince, from Shields; the Nestor, from Gibraltar; the Seneca, from Havana; the Peconic, from Gibraltar; the Claribel, from Navassa, and the Seminole, from Jacksonville.

The outgoing fleet fared as badly as the incoming. Four big transatlantic passenger carriers cleared from their docks, but none of them passed out to sea. Eleven vessels in all were scheduled to sail, but none of them got any further than the lower bay. The list includes the American Liner Berlin, for Southampton; the Red Star Liner Noordland, for Antwerp; the Hamburg-American steamship Augusta Victoria, for Naples, and the White Star Liner Britannic, for Liverpool. Among some of the detained passengers on the Augusta Victoria are Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard and Miss Shepard, Mrs. J. H. Ballantine and Miss Alice Ballantine, Gen. James A. Williamson, Prof. S. D. Lehmicke and Mrs. Ashmore, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Dunning, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kohlsaat and the Misses Kohlsaat, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Moore, Mrs. S. McCulloch, and the Misses McCulloch.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Ives and Herbert Ives, A. W. Haviland, Capt. A. Woodside, and Mrs. Woodside, Charles Lowe, J. E. De Mar, Charles Howden, F. L. Lovell, H. E. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Palmer, Mrs. Albert Palmer, and Miss Alice Palmer are on board the Britannic. Among the Berlin's detained voyagers are Naval Cadet L. S. Adams of the United States Navy, Herbert Atherly, J. O. Curtis, C. R. Johnston, J. D. Mackay, the Rev. W. W. Mead, and Mrs. Mead.

The observer at Quarantine filed this dispatch to The United Press yesterday evening:

Dense fog settled over the bay about 10 o'clock last night and has continued since that time. At Quarantine nothing can be seen. No vessels have been boarded to-day. The occasional ringing of bells indicates that vessels are anchored in the vicinity. Nothing has been heard of the Majestic, but it is supposed that she is anchored outside of the bar. The Kensington, which passed Sandy Hook last night, is still in the lower bay.

Ferry traffic was much delayed, as is always the case when the weather is thick, but up to a late hour no accidents were reported.

PLUNGED INTO THE RIVER

The Locomotive of a Raritan River Train Passes Through a Draw.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 6.—Part of the train which leaves South Amboy, on the Raritan River Railroad, at 9:15 o'clock every morning, ran into the river at South River this morning. There is a drawbridge which spans the river. John Lott of South River, the bridge tender, had opened the draw in order to allow some craft to pass up the river. Before opening the draw he says he set the danger signals to warn trains that they could not pass.

The train came thundering along, and Engineer Fred Bissett evidently did not notice the signals that the draw was open on account of the dense fog that was prevailing. Tender Lott was nearly terror-stricken when he heard the engine coming toward the drawbridge.

The engine went into the river. It left the tracks so suddenly that it broke from the train and left the cars standing on the track not far from the draw. Conductor Richard Sullivan and Fireman John McGuire were in the cab of the locomotive with the engineer when the engine went into the water. The three men swam out and succeeded in reaching shore in safety. They were but slightly injured. Navagation on the river was stopped on account of the engine being in the way of the passing craft. Had the cars of the train gone into the river there might have been a bad accident. As it was, the passengers in the train were somewhat startled over their narrow escape.

The Local Result in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—The next Board of Aldermen in this city will be Republican by 11 majority. The present board stands 18 Republicans and 7 Democrats, so there is no change. The next Board of Councilmen will be made up of 6 Republicans and 3 Democrats. The next Board of Supervisors will be Republican by 16 majority.

Counterfeit Stamps Secured.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Chief Hazen of the Secret Service has been informed that his officers in Chicago have captured 30,000 counterfeit United States stamps and the plates from which they were printed. The stamps were made by the Mrs. Mack gang, nearly all of whom are now in custody.

LYNCHERS DEFIED BY CONSTABLES

A Pennsylvania Mob's Furious Frustrated by the Speed of a Horse and the Courage of Two Officials.

BRIDGEWATER, Penn., Nov. 6.—The determination shown by two constables yesterday saved Monroe County the disgrace of another lynching and preserved the life of a tramp from the hands of a crowd of infuriated farmers, who sought to execute summary justice upon him for attempting to assault a woman.

The man that the mob wished to lynch was Reese Jenkins. He called, it is said, at the farmhouse of William Miller, in Jackson Township, and Mrs. Miller gave him his dinner. When Jenkins finished the meal, he asked Mrs. Miller for thread and needle to sew on a button. As the woman turned to procure the articles, Jenkins sprang upon her. Mrs. Miller had her young child in her arms, and Jenkins tore the baby from her grasp and threw it upon the floor. Mrs. Miller struggled with her assailant. Jenkins seized a knife and threatened to kill her. Instead of terrifying Mrs. Miller into submission, the threat gave her renewed strength, and she struggled more furiously than ever, and continued to scream for help. Jenkins became alarmed and fled.

Mrs. Miller, when sufficiently recovered, gave the alarm, and a body of armed men started on the tramp's trail. Jenkins avoided the pursuit of the lynchers, but fell into the hands of Constable Kresge. Fearing a lynching, Kresge got the help of another constable to bring Jenkins to jail here. The Constables and their prisoner were in a buggy about starting for the jail when a crowd of fifty men came upon them. A rope told better than words the crowd's intention.

Jenkins realized his danger, and begged the Constables to save his life. The Constables presented revolvers, but the lynchers were not to be frightened and made a rush for the buggy. The whip was applied, and the horse sprang forward, and, plunging through the crowd, quickly bore the occupants of the vehicle to safety.

As an evidence of their intentions, the mob fired after the buggy, and one bullet went through Jenkins's hat, within an inch of his head. Jenkins was safely lodged in jail, where he was identified by Mrs. Miller and admitted his guilt. He says he comes from Pittston, Penn.

SALE OF THE POILLON LIBRARY

A Large Attendance and High Prices for Standard Works—A Collection of Autographs.

There was a large attendance yesterday at the opening sale by Bangs & Co. of the library of William Poillon, and high prices were obtained. Among the books sold were the following:

G. A'Beckett's "Comic History of Rome," colored and other etchings, by John Leech, three volumes, London, no date, $15; Ainsworth's "Old St. Paul's," illustrations by H. K. Browne, $4.50; 134 advertising cards, $1.75; "The American Catalogue," by Lynde E. Jones, to July 1, 1876, A. C. Armstrong & Son, 1881, $15.25; another copy in paper, $10.

"The American Cyclopedia," sixteen volumes, 1873-6, $7.20; edition of 1881-2, twenty-two volumes, $22; "Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography," New-York, 1888-9, eight volumes, uncut, $27; Alfred Trumble's "Contemporary American Artists," $5.25; Pletsch's "Centenary of German Art," New-York, 1888, $12.

Trusler's "Hogarth," two volumes, London and Philadelphia, $9; five water-color fac similes after Detaille, and others, $5.25; "The Pilgrim Fathers," by W. H. Bartlett, London, 1853, $4.75; twelve volumes of "The British Essayists," London, 1822, $7.80; Bradley's "Atlas," 1885, $5.25.

W. C. Bryant's "United States," New-York, 1876-81, $10; Lord Lytton's works, thirty-two volumes, Boston, 1891, $52.10; H. L. Carson's "Supreme Court in 1890," etched portraits, one of two copies with artists' names signed, Philadelphia, 1892, $11.

A number of autograph letters were sold, most of them being of modern authors.

ELECTION FIGHT IN NEW-JERSEY

Firearms Used Freely, but Fortunately Nobody Was Wounded.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Nov. 6.—While a party of politicians was discussing the election returns last evening in one of the hotels in the First Ward, about half a dozen negroes entered the room. One of the politicians immediately began abusing the visitors, which was resented, and a free fight followed.

The negroes saw that they were outnumbered and beat a hasty retreat, but soon returned armed with revolvers. In the meantime the politicians had secured a number of shotguns, and when the negroes reappeared a general fusillade began. Luckily no one was hit. When their ammunition became exhausted, the negroes fled, with the politicians in hot pursuit. They were chased through this town, and for quite a distance into the country, but succeeded in eluding their pursuers.

During the shooting the glass in several windows of near-by houses was broken, and considerable excitement prevailed.

FOREST AND MARSH FIRES IN INDIANA

The Belt Stretches Over Seven Counties, and Towns Are in Danger.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Nov. 6.—Forest and marsh fires continue to ravage the country southeast of here. At Hebron all business is suspended and a call for volunteers to fight the fire was answered by every able-bodied man. The damage to crops, fences, and buildings is very great.

The Eagle Lake marsh, near Logonier, containing 1,000 acres, is burning. The fire belt stretches across seven counties, and all railroads crossing the district are patrolled by fire fighters. Towns along the Monon Railroad, south of Wanatah, are now reported to be in danger. Families are preparing to move at a moment's notice. Couriers are keeping watch of the approach of the flames.

Holmes's St. Louis Record.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 6.—By a comparison of data, it developed to-day that H. H. Holmes, the condemned murderer, worked a big swindling scheme here in 1892. He flourished here under the name of Ben H. Holmes and boomed the shares of the World's Fair Association. Each subscriber paid $6 and was given a gaudily printed paper which stated that the holder was entitled to one week's board at the Colonial Hotel in Chicago during the fair. Holmes pushed his scheme in churches and societies, even going to the length of lecturing from different pulpits. He disappeared suddenly, after securing several thousand dollars.

A Singular Accident.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 6.—Dominick Kelly, the five-year-old son of Thomas Kelly, is in a dying condition at the Morristown Hospital, suffering from injuries received in a peculiar way. Yesterday afternoon he stumbled and fell while having a sharp-pointed stick in his mouth. The stick was forced through his mouth and the point came out through the throat. The boy nearly bled to death before the flow of blood was stopped. It is thought he cannot recover.

Bridge Commission in Secret Session.

The East River Bridge Commission had a secret session yesterday afternoon in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building, in Chambers Street. Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, who is a member ex officio, was present, but Mayor Strong was not.

The engineer made suggestions regarding the width of the bridge. The nature and details of these suggestions were not made public, as no formal action was taken regarding them.

Died on the Way to a Hospital.

Edward Paul, thirty-three years old, unmarried, died in an ambulance on the way to the New-York Hospital yesterday. He is said to have taken an overdose of laudanum. He was removed from his office, at 151 West Thirty-fifth Street.

WHIP HAND OF TAMMANY

Position in Which the German-American Union Regards Itself.

THE PREREQUISITE TO ANY ALLIANCE

Would Have the Wigwam Reorganized, and Under No Circumstances Will the Germans Disband Their Own Body.

The leaders of the German-American Reform Union spent the greater part of yesterday talking over their victory. There was a dash of arrogance in the tone in which they alluded to their importance to Tammany Hall, because without German aid, they said, Tammany would have been in a minority of 10,000 votes, and with the German vote cast on the same side as it was last year, Tammany would have been defeated by at least 10,000.

The Germans who voted for Tammany Hall on Tuesday are already looking forward to the complete reorganization of Tammany as an absolute prerequisite to even a temporary alliance between the German-American Reform Union and the Wigwam.

It is settled that under no conceivable circumstances will the Germans disband their organization and be absorbed by any English-speaking Democratic body. Some of the leaders are anxious to be recognized as having political strength to be reckoned with, for one thing, and they consider that while they believe the State Democracy to be dead beyond the hope of resurrection they could not induce a large proportion of their followers to enter either an unreformed or a reformed Tammany Hall.

The only bitterness felt by these leaders against any of their former political associates is concentrated upon Dr. Roemer, the Commissioner of Immigration. They declare flatly that he will be ostracised in future from any political combination in which they have any share because he assumed the right to deliver them over, bound hand and foot, to the State Democracy, to be traded by that organization for places for itself on the Republican ticket.

As to their attitude toward a reformed Tammany Hall, they say that they will make it one of friendly alliance in matters in which both have a common interest, and from which both may derive a common benefit. This means that they believe even a reformed Tammany—they scout any idea of an affiliance with an unreformed Tammany—will be utterly unable without their aid to elect any future city and county ticket.

The German leaders will exact a high price as the condition of their support of any future Tammany ticket. They expect from the Tammany wing an unswerving and unrelenting course of conduct toward forcing the Legislature to grant to the inhabitants of this city a liberal excise law, which cannot be utilized for purposes of blackmail. They also expect that Tammany will place a proportionate number of prominent Germans, who are not members of the Wigwam, but who are either members of or in sympathy with the German-American Reform Union.

In order to strengthen their claim for a full payment of their pound of flesh, the leaders of the German union will begin at once to build up more perfect organizations in each Assembly district in the city. Each of these district organizations will be as far as possible self-governing. They will elect delegates to the General Committee, who in turn will elect the Executive Committee in a manner which will give every individual member the full power of his vote in shaping the policy of the union as a whole.

From their experience during the late campaign, they have decided that they can raise plenty of money among themselves to carry out the objects which they have in view. The total cost of the German-American Reform Union was less than $20,000. This expenditure included $4,000 for watchers on election day and the cost of sending two sets of circulars to each of the 102,000 registered voters with German names.

Should they have reason to change their minds, either through dissatisfa

tion as partakes of the nature of personal or class persecution.

"A criminal sentenced by a Judge feels no personal rancor against the Judge who sentences him. But if the Judge, instead of, by his bearing, showing his regret that he is called upon to administer, however justly deserved, a severe punishment, calls in a number of reporters, and then makes a speech at the criminal, telling him how wicked a criminal he is and how virtuous the Judge is, and expresses his regret that he cannot be occupying his whole day with sentences of the like nature, the feeling of persecution will pervade the mind of the evil-doer, and he may feel like being mischievous.

"The excise law was never enforced in the City of New-York in the memory of man with the rigor and indiscriminate injustice, misinterpreted by the interpreters, as impartially, as it has within the last few months, and particularly since the adjournment of the Legislature, so that those who were subject to its enforcement could get no possible relief.

"That, together with the manner in which the vendors of small wares and the owners of trucks, and the builders, and even the wholesale merchants, were confronted and bothered with the unnecessary and indiscriminate manner of enforcing the ordinances, created a dissatisfaction with the effects of a reform administration that changed from last year at least 15,000 active voters, and fully 10,000 passive ones, against our ticket of the Committee of Fifty.

"In the second place, we could get no money of consequence from our rich men. They did not do any profound reasoning on the subject of municipal reform, but they saw the tax levy grow. And, although almost all the facts were beyond the control of the City Government, they saw that an advanced tax levy of almost one-fifth of 1 per cent. was inconsistent with the declaration that the administrations that preceded the present government were wasting and misappropriating about 50 per cent. of the sums annually raised by taxation, or it showed that the waste and misappropriation did not wholly come to an end under the new régime.

"And there was another deep-seated feeling of apprehension, which affected quite a few thousand voters, and that was that the reform movement brought to the surface a large number of cranks and busybodies, who were perpetually ready to do an indefinite amount of good to B at C's expense, and so we had claims put forward within the past year which, if carried out, would have had a tendency to make of the thrifty and industrious part of our community dependent classes.

"We have a committee with a pretty sound substratum of common sense, and who recognize that human affairs are not conducted on logical principles, and which, when so conducted, become monstrously unjust. In the conduct of human affairs they recognize that human nature must be considered and allowed for, and that a community's needs and habits must not be sacrificed to phrases either of 'American Sunday' or 'the best way to prove a law unjust is to rigorously execute it'; and that so long as the people who are subject to the laws have votes, if they cannot hit the lawmaker they are going to hit the enforcer of any enactments which they believe to be tyrannous.

"I see no cause for despair, however, in the present situation. A great deal has been gained. The soberness with which Tammany took its victory is an indication that it knows that it was not its own strength, but the mistakes made by its adversaries that gave it its success. Let us hope that it is but temporary. Now is the time to build up a great municipal party for 1897, when State and city elections will be separated for the first time. Instead of relying upon spasmodic efforts, made just before election, and policies formulated at haphazard, to do successful battle against the regular army of politicians, the people can then rely upon well-digested plans of policy which have a tendency to draw rather than repel voters who have a natural tendency to law and order."

Charles S. Fairchild said:

"Our ticket should have been elected, but it was not, because of two preponderating causes. One was the enforcement of the Sunday laws, although that did not give Tammany so many votes as we thought it would.

"The great cause was the fact that so many people refused to register and vote. This apathy, if it may be so designated, was due largely to the impression created by men who were supposed to have good municipal government at heart when they announced that the election was of no great importance.

"Tammany did not get within 22,000 or 23,000 votes of the number cast for the Democratic State ticket, and even then many Democrats voted the Republican State ticket because the Democratic State Convention recognized Tammany as its representative in this county. Of the votes cast for the Democratic State ticket there were at least 30,000 anti-Tammany ones.

"It is impossible to state the number of persons who voted the State Democracy ticket by figuring its Senate and Assembly votes, because so many voted the 'ship ticket,' with the State nominees on it, and thinking that our other candidates could not be elected did not trouble to vote for them.

"Thousands of Democrats staid away from the polls because the fusion ticket was called 'a base alliance' by Dr. Parkhurst, the Good Government Clubs, and Bishop Potter. I do not suppose an alliance is 'base' that is made for a good object, no matter who the parties forming it are.

"If Platt, Croker, and Dr. Parkhurst got together and worked hand in hand to raise money for a church I do not believe the alliance would be considered a 'base one.' The Union Army would have accomplished little or nothing if it had been composed only of the better element in the community."

L. J. Callanan said:

"The election was lost to the reform movement because of general dissatisfaction with the present administration and the dispute between the Committee of Fifty and the Good Government Clubs. The voters were early dissatisfied with Mayor Strong's appointments and the manner in which they enforced the law. There has been too much discriminating in enforcing the law.

"Why were not the liquor sellers told, as were those who violate sidewalk ordinances, that they could have until the Legislature meets to make an effort to legalize their acts? That would have been a proper thing to do, for saloon keepers are no wealthier than are those who store their goods on the sidewalks to save expense. Thousands of such things had an effect. The members of the Good Government Clubs early became demoralized and disgusted, and so abstained from taking much interest in the election.

"I am disappointed at the result, but I am not surprised. I knew the feeling that existed, and, at the best, only hoped for success. I am a Democrat, but am pleased with three results of the elections, Gorman is shelved, certain dictators in this State have been overthrown, and the Good Government Clubs did not poll 1 per cent. of the vote, and so cannot call themselves a party any more."

Gustav H. Schwab said:

"I am disappointed, but not disheartened. It must be apparent to all that the excise question was the determining factor in the election. The Governor and the Legislature must meet this question and adjust it fairly either by legalizing the sale of liquor during certain hours on Sunday, or by submitting the question to the voters of this city.

"If the Sunday question be not settled it will cost us another defeat at the next municipal election, and by the Sunday question I mean the sale of necessaries by small tradesmen as well as the sale of liquor. I mean the so-called 'blue laws' that affect all classes in the community, but more especially those who are not able to provide for over Sunday because they have no adequate means to preserve their provisions. This question must be met, and I hope the Legislature will meet it at once."

MR. CROKER ON THE ELECTION.

Talks About Reformers and Thinks Mr. Roosevelt Aided Tammany.

Richard Croker felt in very good humor yesterday. The local returns were enough to satisfy him. When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called upon him he at first refused to talk about the election, but when it was remarked that his prediction as to the local result had turned out correct, he said:

"I am out of politics, but occasionally I can get down beneath the surface and find out how things are going. I was not deceived this year. The people have had enough of the so-called reformers and they have rebuked them.

"Don't you remember," he went on, with a laugh, "that last year, when Tammany was defeated, the newspapers and some people called on the Tammany officials to resign? Now, why shouldn't some of these so-called reformers be called on to resign? Evidently the people don't want them."

"Do you think that Mr. Roosevelt's course helped the Tammany ticket?"

"It did to a great extent."

"How about the accessions from the German-Americans to Tammany?"

"I think Tammany received a large support from the German-Americans who believe in liberal Sunday laws and personal liberty."

Mr. Croker then turned his attention once more to the reformers, and said:

"I have discovered that the most rampant reformers are most anxious to get office. Their zeal is measured by the place that they expect to get, and when they fail to secure place and preferment their ardor quickly abates.

"These so-called reformers have taught the people a lesson, and Tuesday's verdict shows how the people appreciate them. It took nine years to defeat Tammany, and it took but nine months for the people to discover that they had made a mistake. They have corrected that mistake very emphatically."

"Some people have been saying that a Tammany victory this year would be construed as an indorsement of your course in organization affairs," said one of Mr. Croker's callers.

"It would be very pleasant to consider the result in that light," said Mr. Croker. "But it is rather a tribute to Tammany's superb organization. If Democrats all over the country were as well organized as is Tammany, we would not read of Republican victories everywhere. Look at the States gone Republican this year. Tammany Hall is the only Democratic stronghold left. It is the nucleus that Democrats can rally around with a heart for battles to come. Tammany is united. I regret very much, indeed, that the Democrats in the State have not got together. It seems to me that in the general Democratic defeat Tammany Hall has done well."

"What do you think about the Steckler vote?"

"I am surprised that they received so many. I thought that they would poll about 5,000. The small vote will do away with these stump candidates. We will have no more of them. Neither will we have any more fusion tickets.

"John C. Sheehan did great work in this campaign. He is an excellent manager and an honest fellow."

Mr. Croker has gone to live in his residence, in East Seventy-second Street. It is not known when he will go back to England to look after his racing interests.

MR. PLATT MAKES NO COMMENTS.

Some Republicans Apparently Blame Him for Fusion Defeat.

Thomas C. Platt was not willing to say anything for publication on the election last night beyond expressing great satisfaction with the general Republican victory.

"There are some things I would like to say about the result in this city," he said, "but I have thought the matter over and have come to the conclusion that I would say nothing at present."

Some of the anti-Platt Republicans are apparently of the opinion that Mr. Platt is partly to blame for the defeat of the fusion ticket. Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield is evidently of this opinion, for in an interview he said yesterday:

"I attribute the outcome more to the action of Republicans themselves than to any other source. I am disappointed, but not surprised. There can be no doubt that since Mayor Strong's election a persistent effort has been made on the part of an element in the Republican Party to create a prejudice against his administration. That effort has had its logical result. While it is likely that there was a let-up during the closing weeks of the campaign, the very nature of things compels the belief that in such a short time the prejudice thus created could not be removed.

"While the saloon question may have been a factor, it was not, in my judgment, the only one. My faith in a combination of all lovers of good government against those who believe the reverse is still unshaken. If anything is to be accomplished in this town in the way of good government is must be done by the separation as far as possible of municipal affairs from party politics."

Gen. C. H. T. Collis evidently believes that there was disloyalty in the Platt camp. He said:

"I attribute the failure to elect the union ticket to the fact that the Republican organization was really not in favor of a combination of anti-Tammany elements, and when the fusion camé it was not received with proper enthusiasm and loyalty.

"If those who had control of the three Republican organizations had been as earnest in their desire for and support of a combination against Tammany Hall as the organization was last year the result would have been different. The only way to beat Tammany Hall is to combine, and to combine with enthusiasm and fidelity. We will keep on combining every year, and will elect a combination good government Mayor in 1897 surely.

"Defeated leaders must be sent to the rear, and the men who carried us through successfully a year ago must come to the front again. The December primaries must transfer the leadership to competent and unselfish hands.

"While it is sad to realize that the honored names of the men who were nominated for the judiciary and local offices have been sacrificed by selfish traders whose political ethics do not rise above a bargain across a counter, it is a great comfort to feel that there will be three men in the Senate who for three years will stand by Mayor Strong and good municipal government."

Mayor Strong said that he had no comment to make for the present, and he added: "I shall simply sit here and saw wood."

The election has simply intensified the Republican local quarrels.

A SAVANNAH MAN HAS A QUEER FISH

None of the Old Fishermen Are Able to Identify It.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

Herman Kiene has one of the most remarkable curiosities in his possession ever seen in this locality. It appears to be a combination of bird, fish, and frog, and looks as if it might be a relic of the evolutionary period which failed to complete its evolution.

The creature was presented to Mr. Kiene about a month ago by the fishermen of the sloop Mary Odell, who informed him that they caught it in their net while fishing at sea about fifty miles down the coast. It was unlike anything they had ever seen before. It was evidently a flying fish, but it had bigger wings than any flying fish they had ever seen or heard of, and differed from the ordinary flying fish in other particulars.

The fishermen recognized the fact that they had captured a rare specimen of something, they didn't know what, and made every effort to preserve it alive. It was kept in the water until they arrived in the Savannah River, and was then brought up to the city in a vessel filled with salt water. They could not keep the creature alive, however, but it was still breathing when they brought it into Mr. Kiene's saloon. Knowing him to be something of a curio collector, and a taxidermist as well, they presented to him the fish or animal, whichever it is. Mr. Kiene skinned and stuffed it, and now has it on exhibition.

In appearance the body is about the shape of a mullet, with no scales, having instead a tough skin. The head is remarkably like that of a frog, being composed of a flat, bony plate, extending back about four inches by two in width. The most remarkable feature of the thing is its wings, which branch out from its sides, just back of the gills. The wings now have the shape and appearance of a large cabbage leaf, but Mr. Kiene said that when fresh they had twice their present expansion, which would give them a reach of about twelve inches from the body. The wings are of a thin rubber-like substance, with ribs running through them. They are very dark. The tail is broad and fan-like. The two sets of fins on the back is connected by a filmy substance, which gives them the appearance of sails.

Underneath the gills and just ahead of where the wings branch out are two fins about four inches in length each. They are hard and tough, and Mr. Kiene says that when fresh they had a remarkable resemblance to the feet of a frog. Altogether it is a curious creature. It has been seen by numbers of fishermen, none of whom can identify it. It has bigger wings than any fish ever seen in these waters. A careful examination shows that there is no fake about it, as everything is natural and in one piece.

The Rights of the Voter Sustained.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has just rendered a decision to the effect that an elector does not lose his vote if he fails to make a perfect X in the centre of the party ticket circle or in the square opposite the candidate's name. When a mark is made which clearly indicates the voter's intention the vote must be counted in accordance with such intention. That ought to be plain enough without going to the Supreme Court to find out about it. Still, it is well enough to put the matter beyond all quibbling. It is well enough to have the court of last resort affirm the doctrine which to healthy minds must seem to be almost self-evident—that it was not the intention of the law to annul the Constitution by depriving any qualified elector of his vote.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist in waiting; best city reference. 980 8th Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotch Protestant girl as chambermaid in a private family; city or country; first-class references. Jennie, Box 833 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Lady wishes place for girl as chambermaid and waitress or good plain cook in small family; can be seen at present employer's, 57 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young German-American girl as chambermaid; willing to wait on lady or grown children. E. R., care of Roth, 272 Avenue A.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable, neat young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and to assist with washing or children in a private family. 1,694 3d Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, understands maid's work; good reference. 381 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid; would do plain sewing or assist with children; best city reference. Glynn's bell, 209 West 10th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and seamstress, in private family. Call, on Wednesday, from 11 to 3, at present employer's, 66 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as competent chambermaid and seamstress, or waiting in a small family; five years' city reference. O. S., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By experienced young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; five years' reference; wages, $18. Mrs. Kearney, 89 Christopher St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a flat; best references. 1,315 3d Av.; Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl, lately landed; willing and obliging. Call or address, care of Morron, 1,358 3d Av., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid, parlormaid, or waitress in small family; good city reference; English. 119 West 30th St.; Mrs. P. Cameron.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist in taking care of children; excellent references; city or country. 216 East 95th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid in a private family; two years' personal reference. 40 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent girl; no objection to a flat; best references. 1,315 3d Av., Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a small, plain private family. Call, Thursday, at 40 West 10th St., basement.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Swedish girl in private family; city reference. 115 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging. 222 East 30th St.; ring Samson's bell.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two sisters, Swiss, speaking French, English, and German, in a fine family; one as chambermaid, other as waitress; first-class references. Sisters, 130 Greenwich St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a position for a neat girl, whom she will gladly recommend, as chambermaid and to assist with waiting. Can be seen Thursday, 10 A. M. to 11 A. M., 55 East 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A young girl would like to go South with a family as chambermaid and take care of grown children; can sew neatly; reference. 126 West 19th St., care of Mrs. Kenney.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes situation for her chambermaid, who will also do plain sewing. Call mornings, 136 West 16th St.; ring doctor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant as chambermaid and to assist with plain sewing or other light duties; references. Robert's bell, 211 East 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; would assist with children or waiting; five years' city reference. 381 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to recommend a competent, reliable girl. M. D., 9 West 48th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in small private family; reference. Mrs. Hoff, 239 West 67th St.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman as first-class cook, by day or week; first-class reference. 185 East 31st St.

COOK.—By girl as competent cook; willing to do washing and ironing; private family; good city reference. Finegan, 624 Columbus Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two young girls. 140 West 53d St., Mrs. Myles's bell.

COOK.—In city; has first-class reference and understands her business thoroughly in all branches. B. F., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; eight years' city reference. B. K., Box 867 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook; excellent baker; in private family; good city reference. S. G., 102 6th Av.

COOK.—First-class French; in private family; fully capable to take entire charge; good pastry; good reference. M. V., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By reliable woman in small family; good references. M. M., 900 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; competent in all branches; best city references; American family. 914 6th Av., Rogers's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By French girl, lately landed, as good cook; does not speak English. Angèle, 222 West 85th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; best references; no cards. 288 East 56th St.

COOK.—French; first-class; by day, week, or month. M. G., 120 West 29th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—As French lady's maid; speaks English; experienced traveler in Europe; hair dresser, good packer, manicure; three years' references from Americans. H. G., 116 West 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young American girl; thoroughly competent; good traveler; best city reference. E., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl, just out of employment, as maid and seamstress; three years with good family; best reference; can cut and fit; willing to assist with chamberwork if required. 497 Lexington Av., between 47th and 48th Sts.; Milligan's bell, top floor.

MAID.—By a French maid; good hairdresser, having the best city references. A. B., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By French maid and seamstress; excellent hairdresser and packer; would travel. Parisian, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a maid and seamstress; city reference. Call, Thursday, from 9 to 12, 28 West 50th St.

MAID.—By a North German girl as maid to a lady or growing children; best city references. A. K., 1,227 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as competent laundress; very best city reference from private family; present employer can be seen. M. L., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl; excellent laundress; private family; willing and obliging; best city references. M. Y., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly competent laundress in private family; very best city reference; last employer can be seen. N., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; references from first families of city. M. W., 246 West 144th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress in a private family; best reference. 231 West 16th St.; ring Bradley's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress; five years' city reference; private family preferred. 316 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; either city or country; best reference. H., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant young woman in private family; has excellent reference. 137 East 60th St., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; best city references; last employer can be seen. N. D., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork in a private family; best city reference. 435 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl; willing to assist with chamberwork; in a private family; city references. S. S., 208 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best of city reference. M. C., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; shirts, collars, and cuffs a specialty; city or country; personal reference. 209 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—French; first-class; private family; city references. 411 4th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; last employer can be seen; no cards. 204 West 46th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge; brings up on bottle; best city references. 600 Columbus Av.; ring Hetherington's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Experienced; entire charge of infant from birth; excellent reference. 405 West 50th St., Quinn's bell.

NURSE.—By respectable German as invalid's nurse and companion; good seamstress; best references; city or country. B. F., 433 East 82d St.

NURSE.—By a young woman; first-class infant's nurse; thoroughly competent in care and feeding of young infant; best personal city reference. 381 Madison Av., from 12 to 3.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, neat Frenchwoman of 45 as nurse to young children; city or country; wages, $20; city references. 411 4th Av., top floor.

NURSE.—By middle-aged American to care for invalid or children; make herself useful; best references. Call or address, for two days, L. Lemp, 116 West 81st St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl lately landed to take care of children and make herself generally useful; also first-class cook; city personal references. 642 3d Av.

NURSE.—By refined French person, speaking several languages, as nurse to growing children; best city reference. B. Du Vernoy, 370 West 20th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By first-class North German nurse; thoroughly competent; teaches German and kindergarten; best references. F. Schussler, 843 9d Av., near 25th St.

NURSE.—By and experienced woman, to wait on invalid lady; is a good seamstress; do light chamberwork; city reference. K. R., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young Protestant girl to take care of one child and do plain sewing; never lived out; seen for two days. 798 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant girl as nurse for growing children; good sewer; just came over. 240 West 33d St., basement.

NURSE.—French; for a baby; good sewer; first-class city references; age 30; willing and obliging. Nurse, 287 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By neat young girl (18) as nurse to grown children; good sewer; best reference from last employer. B. E., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent girl to care for grown children and to do chamberwork; good references. 331 East 90th St.; ring Haggerty's bell.

NURSE.—By a respectable young girl to take care of children; willing and obliging; best personal reference. 344 Amsterdam Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant as parlormaid or chambermaid; best city references. E. F., Box 406 Times, Up Town.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID and CARE of Grown Children.—By competent girl. 309 East 40th St., Corcoran's bell.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class parlormaid or waitress; first-class city reference. 118 East 63d St., one flight up.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as seamstress and maid; competent cutter and fitter; best city reference; last employer can be seen. A. H., Box 845 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By young girl as competent seamstress and maid to grown children; five years' references. M. M., 1,058 Madison Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A few more engagements by the day to assist with dressmaking; sewing neatly done. Mme. Buser, 48 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class seamstress in private family; willing to help with housework; best reference. Kate Jones, 172 West 65th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; wait on lady or growing children or assist with chamberwork; best city reference. K. M., 1,888 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; understands dressmaking and assisting with other work. K. Marlow, 202 West 67th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as seamstress; will assist with any other work. 381 West 47th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Fully competent to take butler's place; carves and serves wines; would assist with chamberwork. J. M., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class Protestant waitress; best city reference; can take butler's place; in small private family. S. J., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class waitress in private family; no objection to apartment house; first-class city references. 421 3d Av., Manning's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class Protestant waitress; best city reference; can take butler's place; in small private family. S. J., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; take butler's place; full charge of dining room and silver; best city reference. M. F., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress and to assist with chamberwork; four years' city reference; last employer can be seen. B. M., 406 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; can carve and make all kinds of salads, serve wines; best city reference. M., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress; understands waiting in all its branches; would take a parlormaid's place; best city references. 107 East 33d St.; ring twice.

WAITRESS.—Competent; understands her duties in every respect; first-class personal city reference. M. R., 1,398 3d Av.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as waitress or chamberwork and plain sewing; private family; best city reference. 758 8th Av., top bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman to wait on lady and be generally useful. M. K., 148 West 14th St.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl to assist a butler, or as chambermaid and waitress in small family. Present employer's, 20 West 75th St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a competent young woman as waitress or parlormaid; best city reference. 980 8th Av., second floor.

WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family; three years' best reference from last place. 246 East 55th St.

WAITRESS.—By young Swedish woman as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has best city reference. 154 East 29th St.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid; personal reference. 209 East 20th St., ring twice.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—In a private family; city reference. M. J., Box 408 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as waitress in a small private family; good reference from last employer. 209 East 30th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a first-class Swedish laundress to do fine family washing at home, or the first part of the week to go out. W. S., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

WASHING.—First-class laundress to do family washing at home; best city references. Mrs. Svenson, 206 East 30th St.

Miscellaneous.

LADY, FORMER PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER, pupils in English branches; very thorough; very successful with ladies of neglected education. Teacher, 9,097 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER. Good penman; willing to assist with office work. Box 175, 1,269 Broadway.

MANICURE.—Few private customers, at her home or out. 10 East 17th St., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

Bookkeepers.

ACCOUNTANT.—Bookkeeper, age thirty-three years, and formerly a member of a well-known firm of public accountants, is desirous of securing a position, either in or out of town, at a moderate salary; has qualified as an expert accountant, and is capable of devising money and labor-saving systems for any class of business; also competent to keep running expenses at a minimum, and is acquainted with the best methods of advertising; highest references as to capability and character. Veritas, Post Office Box 2,071.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By sober, reliable, and intelligent man; thoroughly experienced butler; neat and conscientious; highly recommended by family with whom he lived for several years; also other excellent references as to character and ability. Ludo, Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly reliable man; just landed; has lived with some of the leading English families, as reference can certify; a New-York gentleman will recommend if necessary; Protestant. R. B., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Competent and experienced; understands his duties in every particular; neat and stylish; sober and industrious; good taste in decorations; competent, willing, and obliging; highly recommended. R., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; honest, sober, obliging; reliable, and very clean; in private family or first-class boarding house; can attend furnace if required; moderate wages; city or country; best references. L. Martinet, Box 348 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—Where second man or parlormaid is kept; English; thoroughly capable and fully understanding the duties of such a position. H. D., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced young man; disengaged Nov. 1; highly recommended by present employer; keeps silver in excellent order; valets neatly if required; lady can be seen. William, Box 395 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUTLER—DRESSMAKER.—By French couple; man as butler or valet; wife is first-class dressmaker; willing to do lady's service; best references from Paris and present employers. Butler, care of Marchand, 137 West 24th St.

BUTLER.—First-class French butler in private family; disengaged next Friday; city and Washington references. V. M., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; age 32; just disengaged; best city references and ability; last employer will personally recommend him. J., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent young man; thoroughly experienced; in private family; will make himself useful; willing and obliging; best city references. W., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, &c.—Thoroughly competent, as butler, valet, or second man; in private family; unexceptionable references. J. J., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; where second man or parlormaid is kept; best of city references as to capability, honesty, sobriety, &c. B. O., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—As butler and valet, or valet alone; disengaged Nov. 14; leaving through family going to Europe; well recommended. English, Box 306 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Experienced French butler; strictly sober, industrious; neat; well recommended as to ability; good character; excellent city references. J. A., 219 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced man; Swiss; first-class service rendered; in private family; careful and economical; very attentive; best city reference. F., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Frenchman; thoroughly experienced in every respect; reference; city or country. G. M., 888 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly experienced in every respect; best city reference. L. G., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Swede, 27, who thoroughly understands his duties in all respects; best of city references. Johnson, 156 East 22d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young Swede; three years' personal reference from last employer. A. K., 103 East 31st St.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman; a thoroughly competent servant; best city references. H. S., 152 East 22d St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; thoroughly competent in all its branches; best of city references. W., Box 800 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; thoroughly experienced in every respect; reference; city or country. R., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Japanese in private family or gentleman's place. Japanese, 27 East 57th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; good city personal reference. C. S., care Mr. Rogers, 203 West 40th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Englishman; personal references. H. G., 3 West 34th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—Competent in all branches; unquestionable references; reasonable salary; long experience. Frenchman, Box 351 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; six years' first-class personal reference from last employer; gentleman abroad. James, 152 East 39th St., care Mrs. Giles.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going South wishes to find place for his coachman, whom he has had for three years and can recommend as strictly sober, honest, and a first-class city driver; personal reference. Carroll Livingston, Marlborough Hotel, Broadway and 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By young Scotchman; Protestant; thoroughly understands the management of fine horses and carriages; city or country; first-class references; employer can be seen. James, care of Flandrau & Co., Broome St., or Martin & Martin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young single man of good appearance; understands his business thoroughly; would make himself useful and agreeable; best of reference. M. S., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class city driver; strictly temperate, honest, willing, and obliging; unemployed as family has no use of service; Winter; weekly payment preferred. Wall, 649 2d Av.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man; understands proper care of horses, carriages, &c.; city or country; references; American. 312 East 34th St.

COACHMAN.—By single Swede; first-class; in private family; careful city driver; no objection to country; best of reference. P. A., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; good careful driver; last employer can be seen; with him thirteen years. Robert, 26 East 30th St.

COACHMAN.—Young, single; thoroughly experienced; just disengaged; highest city recommendations; last employer accessible. Temperate, 1,020 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By single Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; temperate; good city driver; best reference; late employer seen. G., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant Canadian; 45; expert city driver; excellent references; very moderate expectations; temperate; willing. 1,020 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; a gentleman giving up horses desires to obtain position for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; city or country. B. M., 15 East 30th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly reliable Englishman; married, no children; good city reference; no objection to country; last employer can be seen. R. R., 48 West 44th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By single Swede in first-class family; strictly temperate; willing, obliging; thoroughly experienced; excellent references; city or country. John, 248 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for thoroughly competent coachman; lived with him eight years; best personal references. 48 West 51st St., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—Unexceptionable city recommendations; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages, harness; skillful, careful driver. Faithful, 1,020 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young man; married; thoroughly understands his business; first-class reference from good family; will be found obliging. M. Curry, 53 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By single man; understands care of horses and cows in all branches; good references from men of highest standing. William C. Alford, Port Chester, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands his business; willing to be useful; good reference; country preferred. J. Dempsey, 244 East 30th St.

COACHMAN.—By Scotchman; married; good references; country preferred. A. M., care of Mr. Curie, 686 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman, intending to turn out horses, wishes to obtain situation for his coachman. P., 36 East 30th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman as coachman or second man; gave up keeping house. 15 West 50th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By married man; aged 30; city references. J. M., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

Furnacemen.

FURNACEMAN.—Will take care of furnaces; 45th to 52d St., between Madison and 9th Avs.; city reference. J. Kell, 928 8th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER or FARMER.—Single; understands horses, cows, and all work on gentleman's place; handy with carpenter tools; useful; best recommendations. Competent, Box 392 Times, Up Town.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By young man, experienced in care of horses, carriages, and cows, as groom; city or country; good city reference. J. H., 197 East 30th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man as second man in private family; understands his business; present and former employers can be seen; height, 5 feet 4 inches. J. D. F., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man in private family; is honest, sober, and willing; best of city reference. G., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—In private family; by young man; understands the care of silver; best city reference. H., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man, (English,) as useful or second man; best city or country references; willing and obliging. L. J., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young Swede as second and useful man; private family preferred. A. B., 233 East 35th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Private family; competent in care of silver, windows, furnace; also gentlemen's clothes; neat; willing in any capacity; well recommended. W., Box 327 Timese, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN, FOOTMAN, or GENERAL Houseman.—Understands steam heaters, furnaces, pumps, brasses, windows, all kinds of work around gentleman's house; good city reference. C., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man; understands furnaces, brasses; keep sidewalk clean; willing and obliging; is also a good groom; best reference. 1,564 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, respectable and neat appearance, as useful man in private family or to attend doctor's office and be useful in house; good reference. M. Cronin, 85 4th Av.

USEFUL MAN.—Respectable; in private family; best of references; willing and able to drive if required. Reliable, 243 West 125th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By Swede; age, 24; good worker; first-class reference. N. Akerstrom, 312 West 36th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By a young Swede; three years' good reference; last employer can be seen. A. K., 103 East 31st St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT NURSE.—To invalid gentleman mentally or physically afflicted;

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate with an Easier Tendency.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Strong—Cotton Lower—Coffee Weak.

The grain speculation for the day was very moderate, and prices were influenced to a lower basis by the news from the West, while local scalpers were the chief operators. Provisions were firmer, but without activity. Cotton sold off through free offerings on local account, and closed steady. Coffee was lower, and in light demand.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat in elevator	68⅝@	..	
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23½@	..	
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36⅝@	..	
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.20	@	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.40	@	3.50
Cotton, middling uplands	8 15-16@	..	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	20
Pork, mess	9.75	@	10.25
Lard, Western steam	..	@	6.00
Beef, family	9.00	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22½@		23
Sugar, granulated	4½@		4⅝
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15⅝@		15⅞
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¾@		11¼
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00	@	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@	..
Copper, lake	11.00	@	..
Lead	3.27½@		..

WHEAT—Contracts were without life, and the changes limited to ⅛@⅜c, with trading entirely on local account, and the close steady at ¼c decline. Receipts were heavy in the Northwest, and rains reported west of the Mississippi. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 3,581,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and 1,290,000 bushels afloat and in Europe. . . .Spot was dull and lower; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, on private terms; and 5,000 bushels No. 2 do, at 65½c, free on board, afloat. . . .Nominal quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 3½@4c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern (New-York inspection) at 1@1⅛c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard at 2⅝c over December; No. 1 Northern (Duluth inspection) at 1¼c over December; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 2⅜c over December, free on board. . . .Clearances hence, 271,278 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 280,539 bushels; receipts, 361,475 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 418,463 bushels; in the interior, 2,488,000 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened steady, with a light speculative demand, and closed firm at ⅛c advance on expected lighter receipts. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 294,000 bushels east of the Rockies. . . .Spot was dull and unchanged; sales, 18,000 bushels No. 2 at 37½c, delivered; 16,000 bushels do, on private terms, and 3,000 bushels No. 2 white at 38⅝c. . . .Receipts, 110,800 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 330,035 bushels; in the interior, 704,408 bushels. . . .Clearances hence, 267,466 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 285,527 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were without features and closed unchanged from Monday, with Bradstreet's reporting an increase of 849,000 bushels east of the Rockies. . . .Spot was steady and in light demand. . . .Sales, 28,800 bushels No. 2 white, elevator, at 24⅜c for 6,000 bushels; No. 3 white, at 23¾c; No. 2 white, clipped, 25c; No. 3, 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 23½c for 6,000 bushels; No. 3, 23c; rejected white, 22½c; rejected mixed, at 22c; No. 2 Chicago, 24½c; track mixed, 24@25c; track white, 25@28½c for 29,000 bushels. . . .Receipts, 231,600 bushels; exports, none.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	2,110,000	65 7-16@65⅝	65⅝
January	30,000	66⅜@. . . .	66⅜
May	490,000	68⅝@68 15-16	68⅞
July	50,000	68⅝@68⅞	68⅞
Total	2,680,000		

CORN.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	12,000	36¼@36¼	36¼
December	150,000	35⅛@35⅝	35⅝
May	210,000	35½@35⅝	35⅝
Total	480,000		

OATS.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	....	....@....	23¼
December	....	....@....	23¾
May	25,000	25½@25⅝	25½
No. 2 white--			
November	....	....@....	25
Total	25,000		

FLOUR—The feeling was rather easier and buyers held off for concessions. Sales, 19,700 bbls, including of city mills 6,000 bbls patents, 4,500 bbls clear, 500 bbls extra, and 250 bbls fine at quotations; 1,350 bbls No. 1 Winter at $3@$3.10, 600 bbls bakers' extra at $3.05, 400 bbls Winter super at $2.75, 1,900 bbls straights at $3.35@$3.40, 300 bbls clears at $3.35, and 4,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.55@$3.70. . . .Arrivals, 17,887 bbls and 36,473 sacks; exports, 8,250 bbls and 14,511 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 33,604 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.25@. . . .
Supers	2.50@$2.70
No. 2	2.75@ 2.85
No. 1	3.00@ 3.15
Clears	3.00@ 3.40
Straights	3.35@ 3.50
White wheat straights	3.35@ 3.60
Patents	3.60@ 3.75
Special brands	3.75@ 3.90
City patents	4.10@ 4.35
City clears	4.00@ 4.10
City extras	3.10@ 3.30
City supers	2.90@ 3.00
City line	2.80@ 2.85

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@. . . .	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.25@ 2.30	.. @ 2.50
No. 1	2.50@ 2.65	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	2.65@ 2.80	2.90@ 3.15
Straights	3.15@ 3.30	3.40@ 3.50
Patents	3.35@ 3.55	3.50@ 3.80
Special brands	3.50@ 2.65	3.65@ 4.20

RYE FLOUR—In light demand at steady prices; sales, 300 bbls. White patents, Western and State superfine, $2.55@$2.90; fancy, $3.05.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and weak at $1.50@$1.60 per 100 lb. . . .Buckwheat quoted at 42½c asked for State, delivered.

BARLEY—Nominal. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 46@50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Neglected and nominal. We quote: Western at 50@63c, two-rowed State at 70c, six-rowed at 75@80c.

OATMEAL—Light demand at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.50; cut, $3.30@$3.90; ground, $3@$3.20, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.90@$2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 42@44c; Western, 48c asked for No. 1.

CORN PRODUCTS—Steady but quiet. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Sagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60; white, do, $2.50@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 70c; coarse meal, 72@75c; fine do, 80@90c.

FEED—Steady and in fair demand. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 70@72½c; middlings, 75@ 80c; sharps, 87½@90c; rye feed, 80c; mixed meal, $20 per ton in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was absence of more than a small jobbing business. Clover, fair grades, quoted at $6@$6.75, and high grades at $7@$7.50 per 100 lb; timothy, fair grades, quoted at $3.75@$4, and high grades at $4.25@$5.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The movement in refined to some large buyers proved to have been large than referred to in our Tuesday's report. Altogether, beginning last week and through to Monday fully 12,000 bbls were taken up by parties who have confidence in the future of the position by reason of the small offerings of seed and the light output of oil. Therefore the business may be looked upon as for the purpose of investment. The prices paid were chiefly 27c for good off-grade yellow, and 27¾@28¼c for prime yellow, covering old and new, with 28c further bid for prime new yellow, and about 28½c asked, with unimportant or reserved offerings. Crude in barrels, new, quoted at about 24c. Sales of new crude, in bulk, at 19c mill price, closing at 19c in Texas, and 19c bid, with 20c asked at near coast points. LINSEED was steady; American, 44c; boiled, 47c; Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in moderate demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady; 52c quoted for city. COCOANUT OIL was firm, with 6c asked for Cochin; Ceylon at 5¼c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 6.—Oil opened and lowest, $1.33; highest and closed, $1.40. Standard's price, $1.30.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a stronger market, with only slight changes to higher prices. Trading was not improved in the way of speculation, and was dull otherwise.

LARD—The tone was a little better at the West, with a moderate trading, where November closed at 5.03c, December at 5.00c, January at 5.70c asked, and May at 5.87½@5.90c. Here there was a little more of a demand for cash, with 500 tcs sold at 6c. City steam was firm at 5.00@5.05c; sales of 80 tcs. Options—No sales; November closed at 6c nominal. Refined was dull; Continent quoted at 6.35c, and South American at 6.70c. Compound at 4½@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—There was firmer holding at the West, with, however, little business, with November closing at $8.30 nominal; December, $8.35; January at $9.27½; May at $9.60. Here the trading was slack, with sales of 100 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10.25; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13.50.

BACON—The temper was better at the West, where there was slightly more of a buying interest, with November closing at $4.50 asked; January at $4.65 bid, and May at $4.87½.

CUTMEATS—There was little done, while prices were unsettled and rather easy. Sales of 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 6c; and 5,000 pickled shoulders at 6@6¼c. City-pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5¾@6c; 10-lb average, 6¼c; pickled hams at 8½@9c.

BEEF—There was a slow trading, with prices held steadily. Quotations: Packet, $9@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $10@$17 for best grades, and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were favoring buyers, with trading dull. Quoted at $13.50@$14 at the West and $14.50@$15 here.

HOGS—Were steady in price. Receipts at the West, 85,000 head; same time last year, 103,000 head. Chicago—Receipts, 40,000 head; active at fully 5c advance; $3.35@$3.80; left over, 5,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 6,538 head; opened easy; closing strong; $3@$3.70. St. Louis—Receipts, 13,650 head; higher; $3@$3.70. Omaha—Receipts, 3,500 head; steady to strong; $3.30@$3.60. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,500 head; steady; $3.50@$3.75. Cleveland—Light receipts; light average, $3.65@$3.75. Milwaukee—Receipts, 6,502 head; $3.40@$3.70. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; weak; $3.35@$3.50. Quotations here were 4 13-16c for heavy, 4¾c for 180 lb, 5c for 160 lb, 5¼c for 140 lb, and 5½c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was a steady market, with moderate offerings and light demands. City at 4¼c. Sales of 55,000 lb country at 4¼@4⅜c, as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market continued dull and easy, with sellers at 5¾c, while bidding was at 5½c. There were liberal offerings to sell in the West at 5¾c. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at about 6½c for Western. Oleomargarine oil a decline to 51 florins at Rotterdam, with several hundreds of tierces of best brands sold at that.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet with free offerings and scarcity of buyers, and prices influenced by the decline abroad. The close was barely steady at 5@25 points decline. Havre was barely steady at ⅛@¼f decline, and Hamburg steady at partly ⅛ pfg, ruling lower. . . .Spot Rio was dull at 15⅝@15⅞c for No. 7. Sales, 750 bags No. 6 to 8 at 15c, cost and freight. . . .Opening Call—11 A. M.—January, 250 bags at 14.60c; March, 250 bags at 14.45c; total, 500 bags. Between Call and Close—November, 500 bags at 14.55c; December, 1,250 bags at 14.55c, 500 bags at 14.80c, 500 bags at 14.75c, 1,000 bags at 14.70c; January, 250 bags at 14.60c; March, 750 bags at 14.45c, 250 bags at 14.40c; May, 250 bags at 14.05c, 250 bags at 14c; September, 500 bags at 13c; total, 6,000 bags.

Exchange—10 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for November; total for day, 7,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.55@14.60	12.10@12.20
February	14.40@14.50	11.75@11.90
March	14.35@14.40	11.50@11.55
April	14.05@14.20	11.35@11.45
May	13.90@14.00	11.25@11.30
June	13.55@13.65	....@....
July	13.40@13.50	....@....
August	13.10@13.20	....@....
September	12.90@13.00	....@....
November	14.75@14.85	13.05@13.45
December	14.65@14.70	12.65@12.75

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	205,318
Arrivals—SS. Garrick, Rio	19,355
SS. Garrick, Bahia	5,987
SS. Roman Prince, Rio	12,866
SS. Roman Prince, Santos	16,240
SS. Roman Prince, Bahia	1,590
	55,948
Total	321,266
Warehouse deliveries Monday	17,751
Total stock in New-York to-day	303,515
Total stock in Baltimore	21,318
Deliveries Monday	582—20,736
Total stock in New-Orleans	41,425
Deliveries, two days	1,565—39,860
	60,596
Total stock in United States	364,111
Afloat from Rio per steam to Nov. 5	114,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Nov. 5	16,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Nov. 5	57,000
Afloat from Victoria to Oct. 31	21,000
	208,000
Total	572,111
Same time 1894	459,472

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean . . . . . 15⅝@15¾

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	2.95 above No. 7	No. 5	1.35 above No. 7
No. 2	2.60 above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 3	2.20 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	1.80 above No. 7	No. 9	1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 10	2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7		

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31½	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16½@17½
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Caracas	18 @18½
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21
Tumor	23 @24	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Padang	21½@22½	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@18¾
Trujillo	17 @18	Bucara'ga	18 @20½
Bocono	17½@18	Do, washed	20 @21½
Tovar	17¾@18	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	17 @18	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, f'r to g'd	18¼@18¾	Do, white	18¾@19½
Do, p'e to c'e	19 @19¾	Oaxaca	19 @21
Central America—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	16¼@20	Cuban	19 @22
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Mocha	24½@25
Do, washed	19 @20		

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active, and closed at a decline of 13@15 points, following the loss of 5@6 points at Liverpool, with free offerings by local speculators, and a large number of stop orders executed. . . .Spot was quiet at 1-16c decline. Sales, 420 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	9 3-16
Middling uplands	8 15-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	⅛c. on
Middling fair	⅛c. on
Strict good middling	⅛c. on
Good middling	5-16c. on
Strict low middling	3-16c. off
Low middling	7-16c. off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c. off
Good ordinary	½c. off
Middling stained	even
Strict middling stained	7-32c. off
Middling stained	7-16c. off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c. off
Low middling stained	⅛c. off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
November	8.52@8.54	8.58	8.57	500
December	8.55@8.56	8.67	8.53	10,000
January	8.61@8.62	8.73	8.58	118,900
February	8.66@8.67	8.79	8.64	6,000
March	8.71@	8.83	8.68	107,400
April	8.76@8.77	8.88	8.73	4,400
May	8.80@8.81	8.92	8.77	10,300
June	8.84@8.85	8.96	8.84	2,300
July	8.87@8.89	8.96	8.92	2,100
August	8.90@8.92	8.98	8.98	200
October	8.21@8.33	8.38	8.30	1,800
Total				263,900

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 8.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	4,665	8887	2990	3050	....	....
N. Orleans	9129	13981	18045	11088	....	....
Mobile	393	2736	821	2170	....	....
Savannah	4873	4694	4264	5444	....	....
Charleston	1293	2760	1201	1566	....	....
Wilmington	384	1596	1977	1372	....	....
Norfolk	1628	1809	1553	3431	....	....
New-York	....	....	544	3430	....	....
Boston	1282	371	781	1035	....	....
Phila.	178	271	....	229	....	....
West Point	1392	1187	873	2240	....	....
Total	24720	38292	33049	35055	....	....
This day						
last w'k	47327	60397	42030	37749	26045	31051
This day						
last y'r	53404	85893	69862	61770	39313	05505

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—A firm market for fine goods, with demand active.

N. Orleans cent'l, gal—		N. Orleans open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Business was chiefly in small lots, with prices firm.

Domestic—		Patna in bond	3½@. . . .
Ordinary	3 @3½	Japan	3¾@4
Fair	3¾@4	Java in bond	2½@. . . .
Good	4⅛@4¼	Java	3¼@3⅝
Prime	4¾@4¾	Rice flour	2 @2½
Choice	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	.. @. . . .
Fancy	5¼@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Head	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	60@ 65
Patna	3¾@4⅛		

SUGAR—Market was without demand, but importers remained very steady in their views. . . .Refined more active and steady.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @3⅛
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝@2¾
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅝@3¾

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots and 1 per cent, for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.

Dominos	5¼
Cubes	5⅛
Crushed	5⅛
Powdered	4⅞
Coarse powdered	4⅞
Granulated	4⅞
Fine granulated	4⅞
Coarse granulated	4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4⅝
Confectioners' granulated	4⅞
Cubes	5
XXXX powdered	5⅛
Mold A	4⅞
Diamond A	4⅞
Confectioners' A	4⅞
(1) Columbia A	4⅞
(2) Windsor A	4¾
(3) Ridgewood A	4¾
(4) Phoenix A	4 3-16
(5) Empire A	4 1-16
No. 6	4
No. 7	3 15-16
No. 8	3⅞
No. 9	3 13-16
No. 10	3¾
No. 11	3 11-16
No. 12	3⅝
No. 13	3 9-16
No. 14	3½

TEA—The auction sale of 12,400 pkgs was at barely steady prices, including Moyune: 210 pks Hyson, 6½@6¼c; 308 pks Young Hyson, 17½@18½c; 184 pks Imperial, 15@8½c; 107 pks Gunpowder, 22½@7½c. Ping Suey: 120 pks Young Hyson, 9½@9c; 795 pks Imperial, 8@7¾c; 5,514 pks Gunpowder, 22@8c. Japan, 165 pkgs, fine to fancy, 17@12c; 114 pks mixed, 12½@10c; 143 pks nibs, 12@9c; 323 pks siftings, 3½@c; 436 pks Congou, 15@ 8¾c; 136 pks India and O. Pekoe, 18@11½c; 25 pks capers, 20c. Oolong: 678 pks Foo-Chow, 10½@8¾c; 61 pks Amoy, 10@9c; 3,166 pks Formosa, 27½@13½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Further concessions were necessary to do business and we note lower quotations in small lots. Jobbing trade was light, and there was pressure to sell. Domestic marrow are closing weak at $1.55@$1.57½, choicest lots of pea have settled to $1.40, and it is difficult to get over $1.45 for medium. White kidney hold up because of the scarcity of stock. Exporters have filled most of the order by this week's steamer at $1.35. Turtle soup and yellow eye are off about 5c. Green peas easy. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.55@$1.57½; do, medium, $1.45@$1.47½; do, pea, $1.40; do, white kidney, $1.85@$1.90; do, red kidney, $1.35; do, turtle soup, $1.70; do, yellow eye, $1.90@2.00. Imp., California, $2.20@$2.25; do, foreign, medium, new, $1.30; do foreign, medium, old, $1.15@$1.20; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.20@$1.25; green peas, bbls, 87½c; do, bags, 80c; do, Scotch, 80@82½c.

BUTTER—There was not much life to the trading. Desirable lots, or strictly fancy, taken up close to offerings. The general market is not changed.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	22½@23		
Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, firsts	20	@	21
Creamery, Western, extras	20	@	23
Creamery, Western, firsts	21	@	24
Creamery, Western, seconds	17	@	18
Creamery, Western, thirds	14	@	16
Creamery, Western, June, extras	21	@	21½
Creamery, Western, June, seconds to firsts	15	@	20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	21	@	21½
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	18	@	20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	15	@	16
State dairy, Welsh tubs, extras	..	@	21
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	18	@	20
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	15	@	16
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12	@	14
State dairy, firkins, fancy	19	@	20
State dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	15	@	18
Western imitation creamery, firsts	16	@	17½
Western imitation creamery, seconds	13	@	16
Western dairy, firsts	13	@	15
Western dairy, thirds to seconds	10½	@	12
Western factory, firkins, June, extras	13½	@	14
Western, factory, firkins, June, seconds to firsts	12	@	13
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	14	@	..
Western factory, tubs, June, seconds to firsts	12	@	13½
Western factory, firkins, fresh	10½	@	12
Western factory, tubs, fresh, extras	13	@	14
Western factory, tubs, fresh, seconds	11	@	11½
Western factory, fourths to thirds	9	@	10
Western dairy and factory, old	8½	@	11
Texas, selected	24	@	30

CHEESE—The movement was slack to shippers, and general trading moderate. There was a little more inquiry of some grades.

State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy	10¼	@	10½
State, full cream, large, September, white, fancy	10¼	@	10½
State, full cream, large, choice	10	@	..
State, full cream, large, good to prime	8¾	@	9¾
State, full cream, large, common to fair	7¼	@	8½
State, full cream, small size, colored, fancy	11	@	11⅛
State, full cream, small size, white, fancy	11	@	11⅛
State, full cream, small, good to choice	9½	@	10⅝
State, full cream, common to fair	7¾	@	9¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	7	@	7¾
State, part skims, small, good to prime	6	@	6¾
State, part skims, large, choice	6	@	6½
State, part skims, large, good to prime	4¾	@	5½
State, part skims, common to fair	3½	@	4½
State, full skims	2½	@	3

EGGS—For desirable marks a firm market ranged, with steady demands.

State, country marks, per dozen	22	@	23
Pennsylvania, country marks	22	@	23
Western, fresh gathered, fancy	21	@	..
Western, fresh gathered, fair to good	19	@	20
Refrigerator, fresh, prime to fancy	16	@	17
Refrigerator, defective, per case	$3.00	@	$4.25
Western dirties, candled, 30-dozen case	3.30	@	4.00
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case	3.00	@	3.45
Western seconds, per 30-dozen case	3.25	@	4.00
Limed, Western, good to prime	16	@	16½

FRUITS—Apples—Fresh fancy export grades and high-grade table apples are firm, with occasional lots of superlative quality placed at a premium above general quotations. Medium and lower qualities continue dull. Pears steady for fancy table sorts, but common kinds and qualities dull. Fine table grapes steady; poor grades and wine grapes easier. Cranberries strong. We quote: Apples—Jonathan, per bbl, $2@$3; snow, $2.50@$3.75; King, $2@$3; Winesap, $2.50@ $3.50; other Virginia, red, $2@$2.75; Baldwin, $1.25@$1.75; greening, $1.25@$2; Hubbardson and Spy, $1.50@$2; inferior, 75c@ $1.25. Pears—Seckel, per bbl, $3@$6; Beurre Bosc, $3@$4.50; Beurre d'Anjou and Lawrence, $2@$2.50; Keiffer, $1.50@$2.50; ordinary late sorts, $1@$2; Boston boxes, Seckel, $1.50@$3; do, other kinds, $1@$2. Quinces, per bbl, $3@$5. Grapes—State, Catawba, and Concord, per small basket, 10@11c; do, per large basket, 16@18c; do, up-river, heavy cases, 75c@$1; do, per gift crate, 50@75c. Wine grapes, in bulk, per lb., 1@1¾c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, fancy, large varieties, per bbl, $7.50@$9; do, usual kinds, as to size, color, and condition, $6@ $8; do, Jersey, per crate, $2@$2.25. Peaches—Rather more evaporated apples offering, and with the demand less urgent, there is a barely steady tone to values. Export grades of sun-dried apples are fairly sustained and have a moderate call; other grades slow. Chops and cores, and skins unchanged. Peeled peaches quiet, but held steady. Further sales of evaporated raspberries at 18½c. Other small fruits about as last quoted. Apples—Evaporated, fancy, 6¼c; do, prime to choice, 5¾@6c; do, common to fair, 4@5¼c; do, sun-dried, Southern, sliced, 2@4c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@3c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@3¾c; do, State, 3½@4½c; chops, 1¾@2c; cores and skins, 1c. Peaches—Southern, peeled, 5@6½c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 18@18½c; do, sun-dried, 16½@17c; cherries, 8@9½c; huckleberries, 6½@7c; blackberries, 3½@4c; apricots, 9½@12½c. Peaches—California, peeled, 13@15c; do, unpeeled, 7@9c; prunes, 4@7½c.

GAME—All kinds of gamebirds are moving slowly and values are quite irregular as to quality. Fancy qualities, however, are rated fairly steady. A small lot fresh venison saddles sold quickly at 25c per lb. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75@90c; partridges, near-by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 40@ 85c; grouse, 75c@$1.12; quail, frozen, per dozen, $2@$2.40; do, fresh, $1.50@$2.25; English snipe and golden plover, $1.50@$2; small snipe, 30@50c; wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1.50@$2; do, red head, $1@$1.50; do, mallard, 60@80c; do, teal, 30@50c; do, common, 20@30c; venison, per lb, 20@25c; rabbits, per pair, 25@40c.

LIVE POULTRY—Five carloads of Western were handled yesterday, and sixteen cars of Western to-day. Demand was good and market ruled quite firm on fowls at 8½@9c per lb. Chickens were generally placed at 8@8½c per lb. Roosters steady. Turkeys 1c per lb higher. Ducks and geese steady for desirable stock, but poor dull and irregular. Pigeons not quite so firm, under larger receipts; 1,000 old birds sold at 30c per pair. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 8½@9c; chickens, 8@8½c; roosters, 6c; turkeys, 8@ 9c; ducks, per pair, 60@85c; geese, per pair, $1@$1.25; pigeons, old, per pair, 30c; do, young, per pair, 20c.—DRESSED—The offerings are free but not excessive, and contain a large proportion of turkeys. Fancy large young turkeys are wanted, but the offerings are mostly of mixed weights and of irregular value. General sales at former quotations. Choice dry-picked chickens unchanged, but few straight invoices good enough to reach top quotation. Western scalded chickens still held at 9½@10c for best grades, but latter price extreme for the day. Fowls dull for usual qualities. Other kinds of poultry show little change. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 9@10c; do, young, 8@10c; fowls, 7@8c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@15c; do, Western, dry-picked, 10@10½c; do, scalded, 9@10c; Spring ducks, Eastern, 12@14c; do, Long Island, 12@15c; do, Western, 8@11c; geese, Eastern, 14@ 16c; do, Western, 0@9c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.75.

VEGETABLES—There were full offerings of potatoes at weak prices.

Cauliflower, good to fancy, per bbl	$2.25	@	$2.50
Cauliflower, poor to fair, per bbl	1.00	@	2.00
Cabbages, Jersey and Long Island, per 100	2.00	@	3.50
Cabbages, State, per 100	1.50	@	2.50
Celery, Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	40	@	60
Celery, Western, fair to prime, per dozen stalks	15	@	25
Celery, Western, poor, dozen stalks	10	@	12
Celery, State, per dozen stalks	10	@	40
Celery, Jersey and Long Island, per dozen flat bunches	1.00	@	1.25
Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	1.00	@	3.00
Eggplants, Florida, per bbl	3.00	@	3.50
Eggplants, Florida, per ½-bbl box	1.50	@	..
Lettuce, New-Orleans, fair, per bbl	1.00	@	6.00
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	1.50	@	..
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	90	@	75
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	85	@	1.00
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl	1.50	@	1.75
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.00	@	1.25
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	90	@	1.00
Okra, Florida, per carrier crate	1.75	@	2.75
Peas, green, Norfolk, per ½-bbl basket	..	@	12
String beans, Virginia, green, per ½-bbl basket	1.00	@	1.25
String beans, Virginia, wax, per ½-bbl basket	1.00	@	1.25
String beans, Ch'n, green, per bushel basket	1.00	@	1.25
String beans, Ch'n, wax, per bushel basket	1.00	@	1.50
String beans, Florida, per crate	1.00	@	1.25
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl	40	@	60
Squash, marrow, per bbl	30	@	50
Turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl	75	@	75
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	50	@	65

POTATOES.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Higher Opening, Followed by a General Decline.

INDUSTRIALS ESPECIALLY WEAK

Sharp Breaks in Tobacco, Leather, Tennessee Coal and Iron, and Sugar—The Grangers Were Fairly Firm.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

London prices came higher and, for a few minutes after the opening, the local market showed improvement. But liquidation, notably in the industrials, soon set in, and at the end of the first half hour, weakness was the pronounced feature. The uneasiness continued up to the close, but some of the railway stocks showed considerable resistance. Of the Grangers, Atchison and St. Paul closed ⅝ higher, and Rock Island was up ½. Burlington lost ⅜ and Northwestern ½. Louisville and Nashville was also slightly firmer and closed ¼ higher. Outside of these the general list was lower. The principal liquidation of the day was in the industrials, and it resulted in some notable declines. Leather preferred closed 4¼ points down. The company has closed its principal tanneries and the condition of the trade is not satisfactory. Tennessee Coal and Iron lost 3½ points on transactions of more than 25,000 shares. Selling by tired holders was given as the explanation of the decline. Tobacco, on sales of 28,000 shares, declined to 85½ and closed at 86⅛, a net loss of 3⅜ points. The liquidation in Sugar was most pronounced, the sales being more than 70,000, and the net decline 2⅝ points. Distillery and Cattle Feeding suffered from liquidation by a speculative pool, and also by selling by a leading bear operator. Its net loss was 1⅞ points. Support was withdrawn from Western Union, and it closed at 80, a loss of 1⅝ points. Rubber lost 1½ points, and Chicago Gas ⅝. General Electric showed exceptional firmness and closed ⅝ higher on a report that negotiations for a settlement with the Westinghouse Company had been resumed on a promising basis. Other industrials were heavy, in sympathy with the group.

There was nothing in the news of the day which could justify the selling or discouraging. Missouri, Kansas and Texas earnings for the fourth week in October showed a loss of $100,000, but this decrease had been looked for. Other reports of earnings were decidedly encouraging. Missouri Pacific gained $40,000; Louisville and Nashville, $42,000; Southern Railway, $24,000; Canadian Pacific, $47,000, and Chicago and Eastern Illinois, $20,000. There was some uneasiness over the Paris settlement, but the fact that London was a buyer of our stocks is pretty fair evidence that serious trouble is not expected in that quarter. The foreign exchange market was firm. The cotton market was somewhat easier at a decline of about 10 points.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was in light demand. Rates were 2½ per cent. for 30 days, 3 per cent. for 60 days, 3@3½ per cent. for 90 days, 3½@4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six to eight months.

Commercial paper very quiet. Quotations were 4½ per cent. for 60 and 90 day indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for four-month commission-house acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four-month single names, 5@5½ per cent. for six-month single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for names of good quality not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $140,655,434; balances, $6,048,805. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $211,670.

Money on call in London, ¼ per cent.; open market rate of discount, 1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were $4.88 for 60 days, a decline of ½c, and $4.89½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87⅝@$4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89½@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental exchange, quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15 for short; reichsmarks at 95 5-16 and 95 11-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—100@20 premium. Boston—106@20 discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16 premium; telegraphic, ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000, one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅞@68c. There were sales of 3,000 ounces at 68⅛c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54½c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 15-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$69,768,473
Imports for the same period	24,967,835
Net exports	$44,800,638
Net exports to date, 1894	66,284,887
Net exports to date, 1893	12,479,135
Net exports to date, 1892	51,449,135

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Mobile & Ohio	1¼
Southern Pacific	¾

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil	1⅝
American Sugar Refining	2½
American Tobacco	3⅜
American Tobacco pf	1
Baltimore & Ohio	1¼
Canada Southern	⅝
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	3¼
Des Moines & Ft. S	1½
Dist. & Cattle Feeding, all in. pd	1⅞
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y	1
Erie Tel. & Tel	1
Iowa Central pf	3
Mich. Pen. Car	1
Minn. & St. L	1½
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	1½
Morris & Essex	¾
National Lead	1
New-Jersey Central	1⅜
N. Y., L. E. & West, 2d in. pd	1¼
N. Y., L. E. & West, pf., 2d in. pd	1
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	2¼
Pullman Car	2½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	4½
United States Cordage pf	1
United States Rubber	1½
United States Rubber pf	¾
United States Leather pf	4
United States Leather pf'd	4½
Wabash	⅞
Wells-Fargo Express	1⅝
Western Union	1⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	¾

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Exchange	102
Commerce	200
Continental	130
Fourth National	175
Greenwich	165
Lincoln National	670
Merchants' Exchange	110
Metropolitan	1
Mount Morris	115
New-Amsterdam	165
New-York	234
Ninth National	120
Seaboard National	167
Shoe & Leather	90
Western National	113

Five shares of Manhattan sold at 190.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular, but generally a fraction better in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅜, to 76⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 55½; Erie, ¼, to 11⅜, and Reading, ⅛, to 6⅜; Declined—Illinois Central, ⅛, to 100⅜, and Atchison, ⅛, to 16½. New-York Central sold at 102, and Erie second consols at 77. British consols advanced ⅝, to 106⅝ for both money and the account.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £35,000. India Council bills were allotted today at an advance of 1-16d per rupee. Paris advices quote 8 per cent. rentes at 100f 32½c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 20½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 65¾.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	151½	151½	151½	151½	150	152½	105
*American Sp. Mfg. w. i.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝			25
American Cotton Oil	21	21	19	20	19¼	20	1,175
American Cotton Oil pf	60	60	60	60	67½	69	36
*American Sugar Refining	102	102⅜	98⅝	98⅝	98⅞	99	69,860
*American Sugar Refining pf	99	99	99	99	98¾	99⅛	102
American Tobacco	89⅝	89⅝	85½	86⅛	86	86¼	28,325
American Tobacco pf	105	105	105	105	104	108	153
Atch., T. & S. Fé, all in. pd.	19⅜	19⅜	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	17,170
*A., T. & S. Fé pf., wh. iss.	25½	25½	24¾	25½	25¼	25⅞	2,200
Baltimore & Ohio	58	58½	58	58½	58	59	870
Canada Southern	54½	54½	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅞	810
Central Pacific	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½	17	10
Chesapeake & Ohio	19	19⅛	19	19	19	19⅛	964
Chicago Gas, r	69⅜	69⅝	65¼	65⅞	65¾	66	9,355
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	47½	47½	47½	47½	47	47½	300
Chicago & Northwestern	104⅜	104⅜	101⅝	104⅜	104½	104⅝	4,384
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	83½	83½	82⅜	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝	18,345
C., C., C. & St. Louis	40⅝	40⅝	40	40	39⅝	40¼	1,050
C., M. & St. Paul	74⅜	74⅜	73⅞	74½	74⅜	74½	27,560
C., M. & St. Paul pf	125⅜	126	125⅜	126	125½	126½	60
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	73⅞	74⅛	73¼	73⅝	73¾	73⅞	5,666
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	1	1	1	1	1	1½	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	32½	32½	30½	32	32	32½	2,550
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3½	3½	3½	3½			100
Columbus, H. V. & Tol.	21⅞	21⅞	20½	20½	20¼	20¾	300
Consolidated Coal	33½	33⅝	33½	33½	33	34¼	100
Consolidated Gas Company	148¼	148¼	147¼	147¼	147¼	148	317
Delaware & Hudson	130⅜	130⅝	129	129	129	129½	887
Delaware, Lack & Western	165	165	165	165	165	168	110
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47	47	47	47	46¾	47½	100
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	7	7	7	7	7	8	100
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	22	22	19⅜	20	20	20⅜	34,685
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	97	97	97	97	96½	98	300
Erie Tel. & Tel.	61	61	61	61	61	62½	100
General Electric	31¼	31⅝	30½	30½	30½	30⅝	3,555
Green Bay & Winona, t. f.	1	1	1	1	1	1	100
Illinois Central	99⅞	100	99⅝	99⅞	98	99	750
Iowa Central	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	510
Iowa Central pf	30	30	30	30	30	30½	101
Laclede Gas	23¼	24	23½	24	23	23½	260
Lake Erie & Western	22	22	22	22	21½	23	400
Lake Erie & Western pf	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73	74	116
Lake Shore	147¼	147½	147¼	147½	147½	151	650
*Long Island Trac., all in. pd.	10	10	10	10	18½	10	300
Louisville & Nashville	54½	54½	53⅞	54	54⅜	54½	7,065
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8½	8¾	8½	8½	8½	8¾	1,750
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	25½	26	25½	26	26	26½	500
Manhattan Consolidated	106½	106½	105¾	105¾	105⅝	106⅞	2,010
*Metropolitan Traction	107	107	107	107			50
Michigan Central	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90	90	10
Michigan Pen. Car	21	21	21	21	20	22	150
Michigan Pen. Car pf	63	63	63	63	62	64	100
Minn. & St. Louis	22	22	22	22	21½	22½	200
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	52½	54½	100
Minnesota Iron	66½	66½	66½	66½	65	68	100
Missouri Pacific	29½	30½	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28¾	6,310
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	15	15	15	15	15	15½	600
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	30⅜	31½	30½	30½	30½	30⅝	5,336
Mobile & Ohio	21	21	21	21	19½	21	265
Morris & Essex	168½	169½	168½	169¼			100
*National Lead Company	31½	31½	30	30	29⅝	30	2,620
*National Lead Company pf	90	90	90	90	88⅝	90	104
National Linseed Oil	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22¾	23	100
New-Jersey Central	107	107½	106	106	106⅝	106½	3,770
New-York Central	99⅞	99⅞	98⅞	99⅛	98⅞	98⅝	353
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	14½	50
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d in. pd.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	12	1,150
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf. 2d in. pd.	23½	23½	23½	23½			100
N. Y., Sus. & Western	10½	10½	10½	10½	10	10½	260
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	31¾	31¾	29½	29⅝	29⅝	31	2,570
Norfolk & Western	39	39	37	37	37	38	210
Norfolk & Western pf	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	550
North American	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	500
Northern Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	350
Northern Pacific pf	16½	16½	16	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	2,355
Ontario & Western	16½	16½	16½	16½	16	16⅜	1,355
Pacific Mail	29¾	27½	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅞	1,380
Philadelphia & Reading	12⅞	13	12¾	12	11⅞	12	9,950
P., C., C. & St. L.	17	17	17	17	17	17	25
Pullman Palace Car Co.	165	165	165	165	164	166	150
St. Paul & Southwestern pf.	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13⅝	295
St. Paul & Duluth	26½	26½	26½	26½	27	30	2
St. Paul & Omaha	80	80	80	80	80⅜	80	3,100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	120	120	120	120	120	121	10
Southern Pacific	20	21	20	20⅜	20⅜	21½	600
Southern Railway	11⅞	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞	3,550
Southern Railway pf	36	36½	35⅞	36	35⅞	36	5,760
Tennessee Coal & Iron	36½	36½	31½	32⅜	32⅝	33	26,475
Texas Pacific	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	1,630
Tol., A. A. & North Mich.	1	1	1	1			500
Union Pacific	10½	10½	10¼	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	650
United States Cordage, l. f.	7	7	6¾	7	6¾	6⅞	925
United States Cord. pf., l. f.	19½	19½	18	18½	18	18⅞	115
United States Cord. std., l. f.	27½	27½	27½	27½	27	27½	110
United States Express	43	44	43	44	42	46	85
United States Rubber	16	16	16	16	14½	15	5,765
United States Rubber pf	61	61⅜	61	61⅛	60	61	665
United States Leather	12⅛	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	12	2,165
*United States Leather pf	71	71	67½	67⅞	67⅝	68	12,140
Wabash	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7	715
Wabash pf	19⅜	19⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	4,190
*Wells-Fargo Express	011	011	011	011	00	05	102
Western Union Telegraph	93⅝	93⅝	80	80⅛	80⅛	80⅝	10,780
Western Union Beef	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11	11½	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13	13⅝	1,550
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41⅜	42	150

Total sales 879,715

*Unlisted.

Silver.

Bullion certificates	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	67¾	68	5,000

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s	110	Chic, B & Quincy 4s	2,000		88½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s When Issued	1,000	Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	3,000		101
	1,000		1,000		101½
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s When Issued	9,000		1,000		100
	55,000		1,000		101
	17,000		10,000		101½
	15,000		20,000		101¾
	20,000		5,000		102
	5,000		10,000		102⅛
	8,000		17,000		102¼
	26,000		2,000		102⅜
	8,000		17,000		102½
	22,000		10,000		102⅝
	17,000		5,000		102¾
	10,000		5,000		103
	30,000		1,000		103⅛
	15,000		1,000		103¼
	45,000		10,000		103⅜
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued	50,000		10,000		103½
	15,000		5,000		103⅝
	15,000		1,000		103¾
	5,000		2,000		104
	50,000		2,000		104⅛
	25,000		2,000		104¼
	2,000		38,000		104⅜
	4,000		2,000		104½
	2,000		2,000		104⅝
Cent Pac 6s, 1895	2,000		38,000		104¾
Cent Pac 6s, 1896	2,000		2,000		105
Cent Pac G 6s, 1897	4,000		2,000		105⅛
Cent Pac 6s, 1898	14,000		4,000		105¼
	11,000		11,000		105⅜
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	20,000		20,000		105½
	5,000		51,000		105⅝
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	2,000		20,000		105¾
	2,000		10,000		106
	13,000		28,000		106⅛
	10,000		500		106¼
	7,000		1,000		106⅜
	2,000		4,000		106½
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	3,000		10,000		106⅝
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s	1,000		2,000		106¾
	1,000		2,000		107
	2,000		2,000		107⅛
	10,000		500		107¼
Chic, B & Quincy 4s	4,000		2,000		88¼
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	3,000		1,000		101
	1,000		1,000		101¼
	9,000		1,000		101½
Chicago & Erie 1st	1,000		1,000		101⅝
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs	20,000		2,000		101¾
	5,000		2,000		101⅞
	2,000		17,000		102
Chic & Northwestern Cons 7s	5,000		1,000		102⅛
	1,000		5,000		102¼
	1,000		1,000		102⅜
Chic & N W S F 6s	1,000		1,000		102½
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s	2,000		2,000		102⅝
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s	2,000		2,000		102¾
	10,000		1,000		103
Chic & Ind G M	1,000		1,000		103⅛
Chic, Day & Ir 1st 5s	2,000		1,000		103¼
Cleve & Canton 1st	5,000		5,000		103⅜
Clev, C, Chic & St L	5,000		5,000		103½
Chi Wab & M Div 5s	5,000		1,000		103⅝
	5,000		4,000		103¾
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certfs	5,000		5,000		104
	5,000		5,000		104¼
	5,000		5,000		104½
Col, H Val & Tol 5s	3,000		3,000		104⅝
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s	5,000		10,000		104¾
Denv & Rio G'de 4s	20,000		20,000		105
Denv & Rio G'de 5s	20,000		20,000		105¼
Eliz, L & B Sandy 5s	2,000		2,000		105½
Ft W'th & D C 1st Trust Co Certfs	16,000		16,000		105¾
Gal, Har'g & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s	11,000		11,000		106
Intern'l & Gt N 1st	4,000		4,000		106¼
	2,000		2,000		106½
Iowa Central 1st 5s	3,000		3,000		106¾
Kan Pac 6s, 1896	1,000		1,000		107
Kans Pac 6s, Denver Div, Assented	11,000		11,000		107¼
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs	10,000		10,000		107½
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s	1,000		1,000		107⅝
	1,000		1,000		107¾
	1,000		1,000		107⅞
	30,000		30,000		108
Lake Shore Cons 7s	5,000		5,000		108¼
Long Island 1st	1,000		1,000		108½
Long Island 2d	2,000		2,000		108⅝
Long Island Gen 5s	10,000		10,000		108¾
Long Island Unified 5s	3,000		3,000		109
Louisville & Nash Cons 7s	2,000		2,000		107
Louis & Nash Cons 7s	2,000		2,000		107
Manhattan Con 4s	2,000		2,000		110
Mex Cent Con 4s	3,000		3,000		110
Mex Cent 1st Con Inc	1,000		1,000		110
Mex Cent 2d Con Inc	1,000		1,000		110
Mex Cent 3d Con Inc	3,000		3,000		110
Mex Cent Con Stmpd	1,000		1,000		110
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	15,000		15,000		59
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	4,000		4,000		94
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	5,000		5,000		94½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		95
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		95½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		96
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		96½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		97
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		97½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		98
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		98½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		99
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		99½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		100
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		100½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		101
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		101½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		102
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		102½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		103
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		103½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		104
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		104½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		105
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		105½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		106
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		106½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		107
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		107½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		108
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		108½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		109
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		109½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		110
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		110½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		111
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		111½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		112
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		112½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		113
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		113½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		114
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		114½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		115
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		115½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		116
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		116½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		117
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		117½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		118
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		118½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		119
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		119½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		120
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		120½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		121
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		121½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		122
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		122½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		123
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		123½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		124
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		124½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		125
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		125½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		126
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		126½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		127
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		127½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		128
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		128½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		129
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		129½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		130
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		130½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		131
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		131½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		132
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		132½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		133
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		133½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		134
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		134½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		135
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		135½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		136
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		136½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		137
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		137½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		138
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		138½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		139
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		139½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		140
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		140½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		141
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		141½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		142
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		142½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		143
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		143½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		144
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		144½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		145
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		145½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		146
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		146½
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		147
Mex Cent Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000		1,000		147½
Mex Cent Con Trust

Philadelphia was weak in sympathy, and declined 1 point, to 74. Metropolitan fluctuated between 106½ and 107, and looked strong. Hestonville was offered down 2 per cent., to 50, but met buying orders and rallied to 51. Iron stocks were weak on liquidation. Philadelphia Steel common and preferred both declined 5 points, to 41 and 75, respectively. Cambria declined 1½, to 48½, rallying subsequently to 49. Pennsylvania Railroad was weak and sold down to 53 on stop orders, a decline of 1¼. Lehigh Valley was quiet around 40⅝@41. The general market closed feverish.

Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene	25	..	26	..
Baltimore Traction	18	18¼	18	18¼
Cambria	49	..	48	50
Can. Welsbach	3¼	4⅝	3½	3⅝
Choctaw	13½	14	13½	..
Con. Trac. stock	25	27	27	..
Electric Traction	65	65¼	65	65¼
Elec. Trac. receipts	52	53	52	53
Electric Storage	52	53	54	54¾
Elec. Storage pf.	53½	54½	55	56
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	⅜
Hestonville	51	..	51	53
Hestonville pf.	..	68½	..	68½
Hunt. & B. T.	..	31	..	31
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	53	53½	..	54
Indianapolis	..	..	..	54¼
Ins. Co. of N. A.	22⅝	22⅞	22¼	..
Lehigh Nav.	46	47	47	48
Lehigh Valley	40¾	41	41	41½
Met. Traction	106½	106¾	107	107½
Northern Central	70	..	70	..
Northern Pacific	4¼	4½	4⅜	4⅝
North. Pacific pf.	16¼	16½	16¼	16½
Pennsylvania	53	53⅜	53⅛	54
Penn. H., L. & Pow.	15	15¼	16	16⅛
Penn. Steel (new)	41	42	..	47
P. Steel pf. (new)	75	..	..	80
People's	57½	58	58	58½
Phila. Traction	73½	74	75	75½
Phila. & Erie	..	28	..	28
Reading	6 6 1-16		6¼	6 5-16
Rochester Ry.	36	37	36	38
United Co's of N. J.	239	..	239	..
Union Trac., $5 pd.	18¼	18½	19	19½
United Gas Imp.	86	86¼	87¼	87¾
W. N. Y. & P.	3½	3½	3¼	3½
Welsbach Light	84½	85	85½	86
Welsbach Com.	..	61	60	61
Welsbach Com. pf.	..	95	..	96
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	93	94	93½	94
N. J. Con. 5s	85¼	85¾	85	86
Newark Pass. 5s	104	105	104	105
People's Trac. 5s	93½	94	94	94¼
Union Trac. 4s	77	77¼	77¼	77¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.13	..
Belcher	.42	.39
Best & Belcher	.73	.68
Bodie Consolidated	.31	.30
Bulwer	..	.08
Challar	.39	.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.40	2.35
Crown Point	.36	.33
Gould & Curry	.35	.33
Hale & Norcross	1.35	1.25
Mexican	.56	.51
Mono	.09	..
Ophir	1.25	1.25
Potosi	.50	.49
Savage	.50	.49
Sierra Nevada	.81	.80
Union Consolidated	.65	.59
Utah	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.33	.32

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 6.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Wednesday.	Monday.
Gibson	.47	.49
Anaconda	.62	.56
Portland	1.97	1.97
Argentum	.50	.53
Isabella	.28	.27
Union	.24	23½
Consolidated	.15	.15
Summit	.24	.24
Pharmacist	.13½	.17

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 6th day of November, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$80,682,688.65
Gold bullion	53,657,086.21
Total	$143,339,774.86
Outstanding gold certificates	50,471,889.00
Less gold certificates in Treasury	61,540.00
Total	$50,410,349.00
Balance	$92,929,425.86
Standard silver dollars	$348,124,064.00
Silver bullion	721,887.45
Total	$348,845,951.45
Outstanding silver certificates	343,112,504.00
Less silver certificates in Treasury	9,128,162.00
Total	$333,984,342.00
Balance	14,861,609.45
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$16,778,608.00
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,672.25
Total	$140,780,280.25
Less outstanding Treasury notes	140,780,280.00
Balance	.25
United States notes	$106,704,433.35
Outstanding currency certificates	57,345,000.00
Less currency certificates in Treasury	940,000.00
Total	$56,405,000.00
Balance	50,290,433.35
Treasury notes of 1890	$25,588,485.00
National bank notes	6,582,277.48
Fractional silver coin	13,429,380.87
Fractional currency	90.89
Minor coin	1,135,419.28
Deposits in National Banks	15,365,982.05
Bonds and interest paid	1,739,239.45
Total	$63,840,875.02
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,049,438.34
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,193,721.49
Disbursing officers' balances	24,940,058.86
Post Office Department account	2,143,494.58
Miscellaneous items	1,440,251.63
Total	$43,772,994.90
Balance	20,067,910.12
Available cash balance, including gold Reserve	$178,158,379.03

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$88,599.23	$1,708,311.87	$59,911,365.93
Internal revenue	262,382.74	2,642,257.96	53,189,360.07
Miscellaneous	36,691.66	344,750.81	5,128,415.44
Total	$387,673.63	$4,755,320.64	$118,229,141.44

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$838,000.09	$964,000.09	$33,653,183.10
War	110,000.00	765,000.00	22,886,817.58
Navy	13,000.00	67,000.00	8,967,392.01
Indians	27,000.00	112,000.00	4,084,505.83
Pensions	450,000.00	3,851,000.00	51,507,161.10
Interest	419,000.00	1,066,000.00	15,687,595.70
Total	$1,357,000.00	$6,825,000.00	$135,785,155.98
Excess of expenditures over receipts	969,326.37	2,069,679.36	18,556,014.54

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$6,300.00	$11,300.00	$1,512,494.00	
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	66,436.50	187,450.50	3,341,515.90	

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes (Since 1879.)	Tr's'y Notes (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$311,349,290	$76,358,157	$387,707,447
This f'cal yr.	88,466,661	1,633,217	40,099,878
This month	395,884	60,975	426,859
This day	20,035	10,720	30,755

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

For New-Rochelle Hospital.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Preparations are being made for an elaborate ball in aid of the New-Rochelle Hospital. It will be held Wednesday evening, Nov. 27, in Miss Morse's school, in the quaint building in Residence Park known as the "Castle."

The patronesses are Mrs. John William Boothby, Mrs. Robert C. Black, Mrs. Harrison G. O. Dunham, Mrs. James Dwight Foot, Mrs. O. P. Hemingway, Mrs. Richard Lathers, Jr., Mrs. Newbury D. Lawton, Mrs. S. B. Lockwood, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Mrs. Henry D. Phelps, Mrs. Frederic Remington, and Mrs. Henry Holt.

Worthiness of the Name of Smith.

From The London World.

Let no one in the future gibe at the unworthiness of the name of Smith. The Dictionary of National Biography having reached the letter "S," the editor has, as usual, written to The Athenaeum announcing the names with which he proposes to deal. Among these are no fewer than 108 Smiths, 15 Smyths, and 8 Smythes. The editor asks that any omissions may be pointed out to him. Now is the time for Smiths with ancestors.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, July 25, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday the 26th day of September, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-mentioned trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1895.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 29th day of October, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1895.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the twelfth day of November, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1895.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

New-York, Nov. 4, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts under agreement and plan of reorganization dated August 20, 1895, for
Preferred & Common Stock
OF THE
New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.

Payment of the third and fourth installments of **$2 each per share on preferred stock, $3 " " " " common stock,** heretofore deposited under said plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad St., London, as follows:

Third Installment
on or before Nov. 21, 1895.
Fourth Installment
on or before Dec. 23, 1895.

All holders of reorganization certificates or receipts for such stocks are notified to pay the several installments, as above, on or before the dates specified.

Certificates or receipts **MUST** be presented at time of payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Committee.
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,

Celluloid Co.'s Stock,
American Bank Note Co.'s Stock,
American Type Founder's Pfd. Stock,
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Pfd. Stock,
And Other Industrial Securities,
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Rivalries.

From Texas Siftings.

Jim Webster—Has ye heered dat my son 'Rastus tuck a premium at de school 'samination?

Sam Johnsing—Jess quit braggin' about your son 'Rastus takin' a premium. Didn't my pig get de blue ribbon at de county fair?

Dividends.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 8.
No. 46 Cedar Street, New-York City,
November 6, 1895.

The regular semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENTUM (6 per cent.) per annum upon the outstanding Preferred Capital Stock of The American Cotton Oil Company has this day been declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable on the second day of December, 1895, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., bankers, No. 17 Nassau St., New-York City, to the holders of record of such Preferred Stock upon the closing of the Preferred Stock Transfer Books. The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on Friday, the 15th day of November, 1895, at three o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Friday, the 6th day of December, 1895, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. F. MUNRO, Secretary.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 6, 1895.

Notice.—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the Second day of December next to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 11th instant.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

THE H-O COMPANY,
71-73 Park Place, New-York, Nov. 4th, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of Two Per Cent., (2 per share,) being the tenth consecutive quarterly dividend on the preferred stock, was declared, payable Nov. 20th. The transfer books will close Nov. 15th and reopen Nov. 21st.

CHAS. C. SLOANE.

BONDS OF CITY OF PENSACOLA.

The coupons due Nov. 1, 1895, and past due on that date, on the bonds of the City of Pensacola, Fla., will be paid upon presentation at the Third National Bank, New-York, or at the Citizens' National Bank, Pensacola, Fla. GEO. F. MORGAN, Comptroller.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Oct. 28, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, passed Oct. 28, 1895, a meeting of the stockholders of The United Gas Improvement Company will be held at its principal office in the State of Pennsylvania, Drexel Building, corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, on Monday, Dec. 30, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of holding an election for or against an increase of its capital stock from 200,000 shares of the par value of $50 each to 230,000 shares of the par value of $50 each. EDWARD C. LEE, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 31, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the third day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA WATER & Mining Co., 47 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 6th, 1895.—The annual meeting of the holders of the California Water & Mining Company, for the election of a Board of Trustees, will be held at the office of the company, on Thursday, Nov. 21st, at 12 o'clock. BAXTER BARKER, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE American Institute, Nov. 7, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 P. M. Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Koster & Bial's.—Koster & Bial's newest importation, Liberti's Neapolitan Troubadours, have evidently duplicated their successes made in Europe. The troupe comprises eight vocalists and instrumentalists of a high order, and it will prove a strong card during its stay in America. Another feature of interest is Duncan's ten marvelous collie dogs, who present the most wonderful illustration of animal training ever seen here. Other features of the bill next week will include Segommer, the ventriloquist; the Bale troupe, bicyclists and acrobats; the Vaidis Sisters, in their midair trapeze performance; Clara Wieland, in her new song, "A Girl of the Period;" Les Edoardos, French eccentrics, in an entirely new act, and the Yokohama troupe of Japanese jugglers. The usual family matinée will be given next Saturday afternoon, commencing at 2:15 o'clock, and at night the living pictures will be shown for the last time. On the following Sunday evening the sixth "Grand Kerker Concert" will be given. The soloists for the evening will include Margaret Lemon, soprano, and Jules Levy, cornet virtuoso. Other features will be Liberti's Neapolitan Troubadours and Kerker's orchestra of fifty-five musicians.

—Richard Mansfield's Memory.—Richard Mansfield, who is still at Lakewood, N. J., recuperating from his severe attack of typhoid fever, is now virtually well again. He has just made a startling discovery, however. It is that he has forgotten the lines of all the plays in his repertory.—In every other respect Mr. Mansfield feels remarkably alert mentally, but it is a peculiar result of his recent illness that the leading roles in "Beau Brummell," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "A Parisian Romance," and other pieces in which he has been seen hundreds of times are now quite strange to him. He has, therefore, set to work to study diligently his various impersonations, and will have to come to New-York shortly to rehearse with his company, preparatory to opening his season at the Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelphia, on Nov. 25.

—The last of "Widow Jones."—The last performance of May Irwin in "The Widow Jones" will be given in the Bijou Theatre this week. The farce has been one of the most successful ever presented in this city and could have run much longer, but for the necessity of Miss Irwin's billing engagements elsewhere and the booking of Peter F. Dailey for this house next Monday night. "The Widow Jones" can only be appreciated after hearing it. Miss Irwin's negro songs are the best she has ever sung, and her character in the play gives her ample opportunity to display her abilities as an actress to their fullest scope. It is not likely that she will be seen again in this city during the present season.

—Last of "The Capitol."—"The Capitol" will be withdrawn from the stage at the Standard after Saturday night and sent on a tour by Manager J. M. Hill. Next week "Honor" will be presented at this house, with a strong cast, led by Frederic de Belleville. Mr. Daly still claims to be the only American manager with the right to produce this play, and it is hinted that he may make it very uncomfortable for Manager Hill. It has been held in court, however, that he has no legal rights, which interfere with anybody else in the production of the play, and Manager Hill has no fear of the results.

—"The Year One."—Nell Burgess says that he will never give another play its first production in New-York, but will try it first upon the proverbial "dog." "The Year One," which was first produced at the Star Theatre last Saturday night, is now running along to good business and large audiences. The great chariot race is given smoothly, and it stirs the spectators to the cheering point. The animals are getting accustomed to their business, and have recovered from the stage fright, which spoiled their performance on the first night of the play.

—Broadway Theatre.—The footballers interested in Saturday's game have bought a large block of seats at the Broadway Theatre for Saturday night, and will see "His Excellency" on that occasion. They will husband a good share of their enthusiasm for some special football verses which Elialine Terriss will add to her "Umty-Umty-Ay" song. It is said that she will give the usual inflated bladder, with two footballs, one of which will be the ball used in the day's game.

—The "Trilby" Company.—The "Trilby" company headed by Wilton Lackaye, now playing to large business in Denver, Col., will continue there only until to-night. It will leave that city Friday morning and reach here on Sunday. Then will come an amalgamation of the two companies, resulting in a reformation of the original cast of the play, and, after two rehearsals, "Trilby" will once more be seen at the Garden Theatre next Tuesday night. Blanche Walsh will succeed Virginia Harned as Trilby.

—"The Merry Countess."—The musical comedy, "The Merry Countess," which Marie Jansen will produce at the Garrick Theatre next Monday night, is an adaptation from the French, by Charles Klein. The lyrics have been written by Maurice Frost. Edwin Stevens, the well-known comedian, has left the cast of "The Sphinx," which is playing in Boston. He came to New-York yesterday to begin rehearsals with Miss Jansen's company in the new comedy.

—Souvenirs for "Gismonda."—Fanny Davenport will present to all the ladies attending the Saturday matinées during her two weeks' season in "Gismonda" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, beginning next Monday, a photographic souvenir, consisting of five pictures of herself in the characters she has made famous—Fedora, La Tosca, Cleopatra, Gismonda—and a private photograph containing her autograph. They will be tied together with a silken cord.

—Jefferson Going.—Joseph Jefferson played a special matinée at the Garden Theatre yesterday afternoon, presenting "The Cricket on the Hearth" and "Lend Me Five Shillings." The audience filled the theatre, and applauded the venerable comedian vigorously. He will close his engagement here Saturday night, playing "Rip Van Winkle" for the rest of the engagement, and he will not be seen here again during the remainder of the season.

—"King Arthur" to Remain.—The enthusiasm with which Sir Henry Irving's production of "King Arthur" at Daly's Theatre has been received has induced the announcement by the management that this beautiful play will be continued next week. The only change until further notice will be the presentation of "Louis XI." on Saturday night, Nov. 9, and of "Becket" on Saturday night, Nov. 16.

—A Sand Painter Coming.—Miss Rombello, the sand painter of Berlin, has been engaged by cable, to make her American début at Proctor's Pleasure Palace Thanksgiving week. She executes beautiful pictures rivaling those in oil and water color by merely strewing colored sand on a sticky surface. She can complete four elaborate pictures in ten minutes.

—Casino.—Frank Daniels has made a genuine hit in "The Wizard of the Nile" at the Casino. The first matinée on Tuesday was largely attended. Only Saturday matinées will be given in the future. Mr. Daniels has made the best possible impression with the amusement-loving public, and will remain at the Casino until further notice.

TIMES BOWLING MEDALS

Each of the Three Wheelmen's Tournaments to Have One

GIVEN FOR INDIVIDUAL EXCELLENCE

Highest Average in Not Less than 75 Per Cent. of the Games Scheduled, to Win the Trophies

The decision of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to give three gold medals for individual excellence in the wheelmen's bowling tournaments just organized in the metropolitan district, was received with much enthusiasm yesterday. Each prize will be competed for under liberal conditions, and the wheelmen are highly pleased with the prospect of fine sport on the alleys. The three tournaments in which these trophies will figure are the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, and the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs.

Bowling bids fair to be very popular this Winter, nearly four times as many clubs being engaged as last season. In the New-Jersey tournament there will be about eight teams, in the New-York tourney twelve; and in the Long Island league a schedule of play has been prepared for eight clubs.

Last season there was but one tournament, but it was very successful. Among the prizes offered was THE NEW-YORK TIMES Highest Average Medal, which the wheelmen generally declare caused more genuine enthusiasm than any two other trophies in the list. This season each of the three medals will excel in artistic design that of last year, and an attmept will also be made to have them more desirable in other ways. There is sure to be a lively competition for these prizes, and no doubt they will stimulate individual play.

At the meeting of the Bowling Committee of the Metropolitan Association on Monday evening, the question of eligibility for THE TIMES prize was discussed at some length. It was finally agreed that competitors would have to take part in 75 per cent. of the scheduled games, to be included in the competition. This is generally regarded as a right percentage, and will probably prevail in the other tournaments. In last season's tournament the percentage was considerably smaller—a fact which did not meet with favor among all the competitors.

Chairman Starr of the Schedule Committee of the Metropolitan Association, expected to have a list of the games ready yesterday, but was delayed by private matters. The schedule will probably be completed to-day or to-morrow. As has been previously announced, the opening games will be played on the 19th inst.

The decision of the local tournament managers to have all games played on neutral alleys is considered a wise one. Indeed, it is said that this decision was the direct result of so many clubs joining the tournament. The alleys in Church Street, near Canal, have been chosen as the official alleys, and will be used by the associated teams two evenings each week.

The schedule for the Jersey tournament will be announced in a few days. It is the intention of the managers to open the season about the middle of this month.

YOUNG'S TEAM WON.

The Atalanta Wheelmen's Team Race an Interesting Event.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 6.—The members of the Atalanta Wheelmen left Lincoln Park at 10:45 o'clock yesterday morning for their annual team race to Morristown. One tandem was in line. The wheelmen were divided into teams, Young and Olozaga choosing men to ride under their respective commands. The conditions governing the race were that the losing side should pay the dinner expenses for the crowd. After dinner a football game was played under the association rules, the riders dividing into two teams. In this instance the losers paid for the supper on returning to the city.

In the team race to Morristown points were scored, based on the number of competitors. Seventeen points were given for first, sixteen for second, and so on. The teams were as follows:

Young, (Captain;) Miller and Eldridge, tandem; Vaughn, Swain, Belknap, Leffingwell, and Thorne.

Olozaga, (Captain;) Budd, Horry, Wright, Dougherty, Stevens, Smith, Jones, and Osler.

Capt. Robert Young carried off the honors by a score of 72 to 71 points. Miller and Eldridge were first to reach Morristown. They covered the distance in 58:00. Young finished 15 seconds later, and behind him was Horry, who made the run in 58:20. Then came Wright, 58:30; Stevens, 58:32; Belknap, 59:40; Leffingwell, 60:00; Budd, 60:10, and Smith, 62:00. The others were strung out all along the roads.

Next Sunday's Century Run.

The century run scheduled by the Eighth Battalion Bicycle Company for last Sunday and postponed on account of the storm of the day before, will take place next Sunday. The entry list has been reopened, so that all who wish may enter with C. P. Staubach, 575 Madison Avenue, up to the date of the run. The officers of the run will be as follows: Captain—C. P. Staubach of the Eighth Battalion; Pacemakers—Thomas Ward, Riverside Wheelmen; Louis Rauschkolb, Metropolis Wheelmen; R. H. Bartsch and J. Nonnenbacher, Manhattan Bicycle Club; C. Lockwood, Yonkers Bicycle Club. Valuable prizes will be awarded to the three clubs, exclusive of the Eighth Battalion itself, having the largest number of members finishing. These prizes will be placed on exhibition later in the week at 575 Madison Avenue. They are all of silver, appropriately engraved. The run is not strictly a military affair, being open to all wheelmen, and as it is the last organized century of the season it will no doubt be participated in by many riders.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The club races of the Bushwick Wheelmen, held over the Rockaway Road on election day, resulted as follows: Half-Mile Handicap—Won by A. Kluge, (scratch;) C. P. Gwinnett (45 yards) second, L. H. Hunkin (35 yards) third. One-Mile Club Championship, Scratch—Won by L. H. Hunkin, C. Berger second, A. Kluge third. Two-Mile Handicap—Won by L. Berger, (scratch;) C. Berger (scratch) second, L. H. Hunkin (100 yards) third. Time—4:25. Five-Mile Handicap—Won by H. Lankenau, (45 seconds;) H. Nichols (1 minute 15 seconds) second, O. J. Gette (1 minutes 15 seconds) third. Time—14:10. Berger won the time prize in the latter event in 14:09. The attempt of Kluge to beat the quarter-mile record was not a success.

—The manager of J. Michael, the Welsh champion, who was challenged through The American Wheelman by John S. Johnson for a series of three bicycle races, has accepted the challenge. He cabled yesterday that he would accept the challenge of the American, but would insist that the contest be held in France or England. He is willing to allow Johnson $500 for expenses. Manager Eck stated last night that Johnson would prefer to have the race take place in this country, and was willing to offer inducements to have Michael come here.

—Frank Eberhardt broke the world's one-third of a mile, standing-start, unpaced record at Salina, Kan., on Tuesday, covering the distance in 0:42. The previous record was 0:48, made by Cox of Chicago. Eberhardt is but seventeen years of age, stands 6 feet high, and weighs 168 pounds. He rode an eighteen-pound wheel in his race against time. He has lowered all of the State records, and is considered a phenomenal rider.

—The firm of Porter & Gilmour, well known to the trade as enterprising jobbers, and retailers and builders of the high-grade Sagamore, has just been incorporated. The company has been very successful with its wheel, and expects to be able to turn out a sufficient number to meet the rapidly growing demand.

—Robert Trainer started yesterday on a trip across the continent to the Golden Gate. He intends to wheel leisurely, picking the best route. After he has completed this long journey he will take a short rest, and then start on a return ride, in an attempt to make a record.

—Several boxes have been placed at the disposal of the League of American Wheelman, and it is likely that the officials will arrange for a display of some sort during the great cycle show in Madison Square Garden in January.

—The Quill Club wheelmen will have a run over the macadam roads of Jersey on Sunday. The trip will be made in the vicinity of Elizabeth, under the leadership of "Jonah" Wetmore.

—"Fred" C. List of Syracuse broke the world's five-mile road record, at Baltimore yesterday. He made the distance in 11:17, paced by three tandems.

—In the town of Westford, N. J., the authorities are rigidly enforcing the sidewalk ordinance. Cyclists will do well to bear this in mind. The fine is $5.

—W. J. Margan, the veteran rider and present editor of The American Wheelman, is to be married to Miss Stilger of Newark in the near future.

—The Lafayette Wheelmen of Jersey City will have a masquerade on Friday evening. This club has 125 members, 50 of whom are women.

—Howard E. Raymond, a former Chairman of the Racing Board, was a visitor in town yesterday. Mr. Raymond now resides in Chicago.

—"Pop" Brewster, Chairman of the Transportation Committee of the League of American Wheelmen, was in town yesterday.

SALE OF ORIOLE COACH HORSES.

Some Good Bargains Obtained at the American Exchange.

The sale of the Oriole coach horses yesterday, at the American Exchange, went off with fair success. A good number of spectators were on hand, but only comparatively few seemed inclined to bid. The horses were a fine-looking lot, and should have brought more money. A consignment from D. H. Grand & Co. of East Buffalo, N. Y., brought better prices.

There will be a special sale to-day of consignments from Heinmann Brothers and the Chicago Horse, Carriage and Harness Company.

The principal sales made yesterday were:

PROPERTY OF JOHN A. LOGAN, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Fuss and Feathers, b. gs., 15.2 hands, 7 and 6 years; H. C. Clemmons, New-York City	$430
Fret and Fizz, br. gs., 15.2 hands, 5 years; W. B. Fasig, New-York City	160
Beaufort, ro. g., 15.3 hands, 6 years, and Badminton, g. g., 15.3½ hands, 5 years; W. B. Fasig, New-York City	230
Blenheim and Pappenheim; blk. gs., 16 hands, 5 and 6 years; J. T. Jordan, New-York City	260
Bay mare, 16.2 hands, 5 years; S. Henderson, New-Orleans, La.	200
Black gelding, 14 hands, 5 years; A. Grimley, New-York City	205
Minstrel, br. g., 14.2 hands, 6 years; Max Casperri, New-York City	100

PROPERTY OF D. H. GRAND & CO., EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

Sparkle and Fiss, br. gs., 6 years, 15.3 hands, sired by a son of Stephen A. Douglass; George Worthington, New-York City	$450
Cadet and Officer, b. gs., 15.3 hands, 5 and 6 years, sired by Goddard; Mrs. Masterson, Newport, R. I.	400
Tally Ho, ch. g., 16 hands, 8 years, by Full Cry-Royal George; C. L. Smith, New-York City	170
Pride and Vanity, b. g. and m., 16 hands, 5 and 6 years, Pride by Mambrino Chief, Vanity by Dare Hill; Max Casperri, New-York City	370
Idle and Hero, br. gs., 16 hands, 6 years, by Confident; G. M. Stumpf, New-York City	300
Hyman and Hill, b. gs., 16 hands, 6 years; S. & L. S. Frank, New-York City	250
Rossetta, b. m., 15.3½ hands, 6 years, sired by Galway; J. W. Jenkins, New-York City	105
Quick Step, b. g., 15.3 hands, 6 years, sired by Light

OLD DOCK BOARD METHODS

Andrew J. White Tells of His Share of Patronage.

HIS PRAISE FOR ENGINEER GREENE

Thinks Him the Best Man in the City for the Place—Charles T. Adams's Dealing with the Board.

The investigation of the Dock Department under Tammany management was continued yesterday by the Commissioners of Accounts in Room 123 of the Stewart Building. Andrew J. White, who resigned his Police Justiceship to accept a Dock Commissionership, was closeted with Commissioner Terry for half an hour before the investigation began.

When called to testify later in the afternoon he admitted that he expected a third of the patronage in the Dock Department when he entered it, but that he had never appointed a man for Mr. Croker or, so far as his recollection served him, for any political leader. He said he never had any passes over the steamship routes to Europe, because he had never been to Europe. He praised Chief Engineer Greene, and said he was the best man in the city for the place.

The first witness was Charles T. Adams of the lumber firm of Wilson, Adams & Co. in the annexed district.

"In 1888," said Mr. Adams, "my firm was composed of myself and Henry Lewis Morris. We had some joint property on the Harlem River, at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and we wished to improve it by filling it in out to the bulkhead line. Of course, our plans had first to be approved by the Dock Department.

"Morris accompanied me to see Chief Engineer Greene, who told us that he had some plans of his own to improve city property on the water fronts. 'You will find my plans,' he told us, 'cheaper and better than your own.'"

"What were his plans?" asked Mr. Terry.

"Mr. Greene's plans differed from ours for a solid bulkhead. He wanted a crib on stilts, or a dock on piles. James D. Leary, who had the contract for us, refused to guarantee his work if Mr. Greene's plans were adopted. He declared the old solid bulkhead was best, and the only one he could warrant.

"Mr. Greene, however, refused positively to approve our plans, and when we appealed to the Dock Board, they stood by their Chief Engineer on the grounds chiefly, that if the city ever bought the property the crib style could be more easily removed. We made a written protest to the board and said that we were spending the money and had no desire to make an experiment for the city's benefit. The end of it was, we were obliged to build our bulkhead as Mr. Greene wished, and before it was finished the whole thing caved in."

"We could only get permission to make the repairs, which cost $32,000, by referring to them as the 'amended plans,' and by waiving all right to claiming damages from the city at any future time."

"You are very experienced in the lumber business, I believe," asked Mr. Terry next, "and are familiar with the specifications required by the Dock Department?"

Mr. Adams answered both questions in the affirmative, and said:

"The engineers in the Dock Department, I should say, know very little about the difference between good and bad lumber. I sent a large consignment of spruce once to the department. It returned the best and kept the poorest."

In conclusion, Mr. Adams said that a man named Mottley called to see him shortly after Mr. White's appointment, and said that he had influence with Mr. White, and could get orders for Adams's firm.

The next witness was Mr. Adams's partner, Henry Lewis Morris. He corroborated the testimony of Mr. Adams, and made way for the next witness, Andrew J. White, who first told Mr. Terry what his duties were in the Dock Department.

"How many employees were there in the Dock Department?"

"From 700 to 800," was the reply.

"How were appointments made?"

"By the Commissioners—each had one-third."

"Upon what principle did each Commissioner get a third?"

"We were entitled to it."

"Did you regard your third as your personal patronage?"

"I thought it was. And I took good care that I didn't lose anything of it."

"Did you appoint many men for political leaders?"

"Oh, no, Sir. I have appointed men for Republicans and Good Government men."

"Remember any names?"

"I remember none, Sir."

"Did you never appoint men for Mr. Croker?"

"No; he never asked me."

Reading from the Dock Board's minutes of June 1, 1893, Mr. Terry said:

"At that meeting you declared that there were not two dockmasters in the department worth a cent."

"I may have said that."

"Did you appoint any?"

"One—a man named Cary."

"On whose recommendation?"

"On my own, Sir."

"On July 20, 1893, the minutes credit you with saying: 'I think you have got more statesmen in this department than I ever saw.' What did you mean?"

"The stenographer didn't take me down correctly. I said that the statesmen came into the department, not worked in it.

"The minutes of the board meeting were full of trash and jocular remarks which I had cut out," Mr. White explained. "But they don't appear to have been cut out in your minutes."

In conclusion, the witness laughed at a story told by Peter Ciancimino that he had paid $250 to one Barney Mahon for the purpose of getting a dump, and with the understanding that the $250 was to be distributed among the Dock Commissioners.

He said also that he had lowered the price of lumber paid by the department by $4 a thousand feet during his stay in office and that he had also contrived to get dredging done at a lower rate than had before been paid.

"I think," said Mr. White, "that Engineer Greene is the best man in the city for the place of Chief Engineer."

The investigation was adjourned until next Monday.

Hyde Park and the War Office.

From The London Sunday Times.

There is a curious resemblance between Hyde Park and the War Office. For each of them the Duke of Cambridge has been responsible for many years. Both are the objects of continual complaint by the press and the public. Confusion reigns in each. To cross Hyde Park in safety at certain hours, it is necessary for ladies to obtain an escort. The leisure that his Royal Highness will now obtain should give him the opportunity for reforming the condition of the royal park of which he is ranger. If drastic change be not made very soon, the public will insist on the so-called royal parks being placed under municipal authority. The state of Battersea Park is notoriously superior to that of Hyde and Green Parks. The recent cycling furor has convinced thousands of well-to-do Londoners that it is possible to control the arrangements for decent and orderly enjoyment of our few open spaces without interfering with the due liberty of the subject—whether rich or poor.

Prince and Princess of Monaco.

From The London Sunday Times.

The Princess Eulalie d'Orleans has arrived at the Château de Marchais, on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Monaco. The Prince of Monaco, who was first married to the Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton, from whom he was divorced in 1880, married for his second wife the widowed Duchess of Richelieu, née Heine, a near relative of the famous poet. The present Princess is perfectly charming, and draws round her a circle of intellectual friends of all degrees. The Prince of Monaco is devoted to scientific pursuits. He has one son by his first marriage, the hereditary Prince Louis, who was born in 1870, and who holds a commission in the French Army.

Coronation Vases of Moscow.

From The London Sunday Times.

No less than 400,000 china vases have been ordered from a Moscow porcelain manufactory. These vases are to bear the portraits of the Czar and Czarina, and will be distributed to the people during the coronation festivities.

MAGISTRATE MOTT UNDERSTOOD

So He Called the Imperial Hotel's Guest from Mexico a Loafer and Fined Him $10.

Daniel J. Breen, who said he was thirty-five years old, came from Mexico, and was a guest at the Imperial Hotel, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a complaint preferred by William Kane, a cabman, of 151 East Twenty-second Street, who charged him with refusing to pay a cab bill of $5.

In his own behalf, the prisoner made a long address to the Magistrate that tried his patience sorely. He said:

"I'm stopping at the Imperial Hotel. Do you understand? I engaged this man at Delmonico's. Do you understand? I came to this city to purchase goods for my firm, and I admit that I may have drunk more than I ought to, but that's not the point. Do you understand? I've been in the city for a month. Do you understand? I am always prepared to meet my obligations, but I admit that I have done wrong in this particular case. Do you understand? I told the cabman to come to the Imperial Hotel to-morrow and I would pay him. That was discourteous. Do you understand? But that's not what I particularly want to say. I don't want to drag the name of my firm, which is one of the largest in Mexico, in the dust. Do you understand? This common policeman here takes me by the collar and drags me through the streets like a criminal. Do you understand? Drags me, me! to the station after I have refused to give him a paltry $2.50 to secure my freedom. Do you understand? I am going to Mexico to-morrow, and I never will return. Do you understand?"

The policeman who arrested Breen told the Magistrate the story that he had tried to extort money was a malicious lie. He said that Breen while in the pen threw a cup of coffee at him and stained his new uniform.

"Listen to me, Sir," Magistrate Mott said; "From your own statement you have acted in a very improper manner, and have been drunk. Because you come to this city from Mexico does not entitle you to get drunk. You are no better than a New-Yorker. Your accusation against this policeman shows that you are a common loafer, and I fine you $10."

Breen did not have the money, and was unable to start at once for the Imperial Hotel to get ready for his return to Mexico.

THE COTTON OIL INDUSTRY

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

A Good Showing Made by the Figures Presented by Chairman E. D. Adams.

At a meeting of the Directors of the American Cotton Oil Company, in this city, yesterday, Chairman Edward D. Adams submitted the sixth annual report on the company's affairs, which was ordered printed and will be distributed among the stockholders within the next few days.

Prior to this year the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company has been held on the first Thursday in November, but last March the Board of Directors designated the first Thursday in December as the time for the annual meeting hereafter. This action was taken in order to comply with a request of the Stock Exchange Governing Committee "that each corporation whose securities are dealt in on the Exchange shall print, publish, and distribute to its stockholders, at least fifteen days prior to its annual meeting, a full report of its operations during the preceding fiscal year."

The American Cotton Oil Company is one of the very few corporations that have complied with this request of the Stock Exchange.

The annual report for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1895, is a comprehensive and well-systematized document, admirable in its arrangement of details, and for a corporation report uncommonly clear and satisfying. Chairman Adams remarks at the outset that, "although the commercial revival, noted in certain directions during the later months of the fiscal year, did not manifest itself in this business in any important degree, yet the net results for the year are better than those of the previous year, and mark, it is hoped, as in other branches of manufacturing, the beginning of a new era of prosperity."

The amount of the capital stock now outstanding remains the same as upon the organization of the company, viz.: $20,237,000 of common and $10,198,600 of preferred. In addition to the $30,433,700 of stock, there are $3,068,000 of debenture bonds, and $1,789,762 of current liabilities. The assets comprise the following items: Real estate, machinery, buildings, &c., $11,165,363; cash in banks, $972,780; bills and accounts receivable, $1,196,738; marketable products and supplies, $4,548,448, making $6,717,966 of total quick assets. The cash valuation of the entire property and assets in which the company is interested, without making any allowances whatever for good-will, is set down at $17,883,332. The balance of the $35,293,462 of liabilities—$17,410,130—is fairly represented in the good-will, contracts, patents contracts, leases, brands, and kindred assets of an established business.

The list of manufacturing properties owned by the company includes 70 crude oil mills, 16 refineries, 4 lard and cottolene plants, 9 soap factories, 14 cotton ginneries, 3 cotton compressors, 2 fertilizer mixing plants, and 1,112 seedhouses. All these properties, as well as the equipment for transportation by rail, river, and ocean, are free from mortgage or other lien.

Notwithstanding the adverse market conditions and the prolonged business depression, the company has earned, in the past year, in excess of all charges, the full dividend on the preferred stock, (6 per cent. per annum,) and a net surplus of $201,756. The net dividible profits for the year were $831,671. These profits were derived from $21,069,821 of sales to the public, on which there has been but .231 of 1 per cent, ($48,757,) of trade losses from bad debts.

The gross profits for last year amounted to $1,565,862, which was an increase of $137,710 over the preceding year. Chairman Adams reports that the acquisition of productive properties in the year was increased by the expenditure of $120,218, but offsetting charges and sales of real estate reduce the net increase to $4,201. The active properties of the company have been maintained and improved in the year at a cost of $339,578, a decrease of $93,409 from the previous year, owing to the decreasing cost of operation resulting from the improvements previously made.

In addition to the establishment of new plants in various parts of this country and Canada, the company has within the year erected a complete plant in Rotterdam, Holland.

WRIT FOR A DISCHARGED FOREMAN

The Street Cleaning Commissioner Directed to Reinstate W. Carroll — No Relief for Other Veterans.

Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring to reinstate William Carroll in his position as a section foreman in the Street Cleaning Department. Carroll is a war veteran, and was discharged without a hearing because he refused to resign.

The application of Maurice F. Sullivan for a writ of mandamus directing Col. Waring to reinstate him as driver in the department was denied. He is a war veteran, and was discharged for disobedience and neglect of duty.

Justice Beekman also denied the application of Austin A. Palten for a writ of mandamus for reinstatement as a driver in the department. He is a war veteran. He was dismissed in June on the ground of economy and was promised reinstatement.

A writ for the reinstatement of Henry C. Corsa as Superintendent in the department was also denied. Corsa is a war veteran. He was dismissed without a hearing, but he was afterward offered reinstatement until the Court had disposed of his application for a writ. Justice Beekman holds that Col. Waring was justified in discharging Corsa, as he had complied with the statute regarding veterans by reinstating Corsa when he instituted legal proceedings to be restored to his former position.

Holcomb Divorce Suit Discontinued.

Upon the application of Mrs. Caroline Holcomb, Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court yesterday, dismissed the suit which she brought against her husband, Harry E. Holcomb, for a divorce.

Mrs. Holcomb said in her application that she was unable, by reason of lack of means, to procure the attendance of her witnesses, all of whom live in Philadelphia.

Innocent of Conspiracy.

Isaac Levy, a furrier, who was charged with conspiracy, as an outgrowth of his action against his former salesmen, the Bernhard brothers, was acquitted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

2—Magone vs. Vom Cleff. 5—United States vs. Stanton. 6—Same vs. same. 9—Merwin vs. Magone. 10—Miller vs. Donovan. 11—Magone vs. Origet. 100—Thomson-Houston Electric Company vs. Elmira Horsehead Railroad Company. 13—Ecaubert vs. Appleton. 14—Carrington vs. Silver. 136—City of Carlsbad vs. Kutnow.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Court opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

155—Whedding vs. Steamship Majestic, &c. 160—Saville vs. Steamship Bovic. 153—Dunkwater vs. Straus. 143—Waring vs. Tug James T. Easton. 41 to 48—Mell vs. Canalboat H. H. Baker. 135—Harris vs. The Mayor. 109—Morris & Cumming Dredging Company vs. Tug F. N. Brown. 122—Egbert vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company. 170—La Trobe vs. Ship Tamandra. 172—Whitman vs. Vanderbilt. 173—Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Ferryboat Bergen. 174—Service vs. Ferguson. 175—Deutsche-American Petroleum Company vs. International Navigation Company. 176—Mylotte vs. de Pinillos.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

20—Wallsman vs. Tamsen. 38—Gross vs. Moore. 33—Thalman vs. Thalman. 82—Develin vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 77—Jay vs. Wilson. 50—Wright vs. Duke. 81—Carey vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 48—Huffington vs. Farrell.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Smith vs. Hayes. 2—Moores vs. Evans. 3—Baring vs. Waterbury.

Class IV.—4—Bendheim vs. Nerbs. 5—Levy vs. Smith. 6—Smith vs. Folck. 7—Carter vs. Vix.

Class VI.—8—Jelinck vs. Jelinck.

Class VII.—9—McGraw vs. Jagerhuber. 10—Rogers vs. O'Brien. 11—Ringler vs. Ringler. 12—O'Keefe vs. Haffen. 13—New-York and Westchester Water Company vs. Haffen. 14—Crow vs. Ellis. 15—Kernochand vs. Ballance. 16—Leidner vs. Roosevelt. 17—Volkmar vs. Jenkins.

Class VIII.—18—Polhemus vs. Aldrich. 19—Cochran vs. Vernam. 20—Joseph vs. Talcott. 21—McQuillan vs. Brandengam. 22—Maza vs. Amswick. 23—Piaget vs. Boyce. 24—Francioso vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 25—Roma vs. Frank. 26—Aufenanger vs. Aufenanger. 27—Van Brunt vs. Underhil. 28—Grew vs. Life. 29—Pondir vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 30—Sickles vs. Meade. 31—Rice, Kendall Company vs. Cauldwell. 32—Peters vs. Foster. 33—Flannagan vs. North and East River Railw 34—Matter of New-York Fruit Importing Company. 35—Bedford Bank vs. Cosmopolitan Fashion Company. 36—Lyman vs. Bushe. 37—The People vs. Baltzle. 38—People, &c., vs. Boulanger. 39—Dawson vs. Judson. 40—Amswick vs. Maza. 41—Heidenheimer vs. Heidenheimer. 42—Matter of Sullivan. 43—Hoffman vs. Hoffman. 44—Kaughran vs. Sonn. 45—Matter of Manhattan Athletic Club. 46—Goodyear Company vs. Erdman. 47—Brokaw vs. Duffy. 48—Horst vs. Yuengling Brewing Company. 49—Mitchell vs. Piqua Club Association. 50—Goodman vs. Marcus. 51—Moore vs. Evans.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—2028—Lord vs. Sloper. 2172—Pyrogravure Company vs. Stober. 3507—People ex rel. Manhattan Railway vs. Barker. 2164—Zebley vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. 2901—Cotes vs. Cotes. 2958—People ex rel. Sherwin-Williams Company vs. Barker. 2621—Benedict vs. Phyfe. 1697—Arcoux vs. Phyfe. 2012—Welsh vs. Taylor. 3008—Milbank vs. Smith. 587—Goldsmith vs. Boynton. 2899—The Mayor, &c., vs. Clark. 1116—Chulnes vs. Squier. 1017—Buddensieck vs. Dornbusch. 2234—Standard Elevator Company vs. Herter. 2260¼—Same vs. same. 2068—Metropolitan Bank of America vs. 1175—Peekskill Stove Works vs. Fell. 2052—Schuster vs. Braunsdorf. 2577—Stiefel vs. New-York Novelty Company. 3228—Ely vs. Ross. 2166—Burst vs. Karsher.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Nov. 11.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

3712—Egan vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railway Company. 3872—Grant vs. Chittenden. 7051—Benedetto vs. Comes. 2084—Lestienne vs. Jerkowski. 7264—Pitcher vs. Lennon. 7379—Zlehley vs. Stadecker. 7236—Seligman vs. Hayes. 626—Springer vs. Westcott. 5442—Sachs vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 6386—Todd vs. Marks Adjustable Folding Chair Company. 3528—Printers' Exchange Company vs. Gally. 3661—Central Railroad of New-Jersey vs. Murphy. 3671—Baker Transfer Company vs. Merchants' Refrigerating and Ice Manufacturing Company. 1470¼—Smith vs. Crocker. 7255—Alixania vs. Walton. 2881—Archer vs. Dunham. 6441—Leddy vs. Bank for Savings. 6443—Leddy vs. Greenwich Savings Bank. 6258—Ewing vs. Lacelles.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3717¼.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Nov. 11.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Daly, C. J.; Bischoff and Pryor, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

61—Sheridan vs. Scott. 62—Raftery vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 70—Scott vs. Churchill. 22—Stillman vs. Associated Lace Machine Company. 23—People, &c., vs. Roosevelt. 36—Blake vs. Wewwitter. 41—Forster vs. Wilshusen. 68—Dudley vs. Flushing Jockey Club. 68A—Judson vs. same. 74—Knorr vs. Bates. 88—Dunn vs. Wehle. 91—Klotzky vs. Hertchikoff. 98A—Kantrowitz vs. Levin. 94—Dodd vs. Averill. 39—Lhowe vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

19—Fineout vs. Fineout. 20—Connor vs. Connor.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

780—Wynn vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 2871—Embeck vs. Clausen & Price Brewing Company. 2872—Schmeider vs. same. 3189—Lane vs. Turner. 1444—Brown vs. Belloni. 1150—Thomas vs. Schwoering. 1650—Lyons vs. Ayer. 1036—Helwig vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1110—Goldfarb vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1216—Kupfer vs. Blanchard. 1334—Myers vs. Rosenback. 1471—Riwo vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 3197—Jacobs vs. O'Gorman. 1553—Cahill Iron Works vs. Pemberton. 333—Tenoper vs. Viling. 744—Aaron vs. Birch. 1463—Casaleggi vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 2686—Many vs. Hendrick. 1562—Eder vs. McMahon. 1599—Campbell vs. Prague. 1606—O'Reilly vs. Mahoney. 924—Seixas vs. The Mayor, &c. 1610—Title Guarantee and Trust Company vs. Hardy. 923—Brainerd Quarry Company vs. Van Brunt. 894—Keeler vs. Blaut. 945—Cole vs. Ballenberg. 3136—Levy vs. Thompson.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases only. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Case on.

579—Pivovar vs. Pivovar. 581—Furst vs. Furst. 604—Stegmann vs. Stegmann. 620—McGuire vs. Rosendorf. 662—Lindberg vs. Goldman. 669—Bertschinger vs. Bertschinger. 670—Carpenter vs. Carpenter. 677—Donohue vs. Crawford. 672—Sol Swarzwald vs. Sol Swarzwald. 673—Longer vs. Longer. 674—Calamari vs. Arinonino. 675—Oppenheim vs. Zanger.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1057—Bayer vs. Equitable Gas Light Company. 1115—Bloomingdale vs. Adler. 1120—McVicker vs. Gennert. 870—Dauber vs. William Ottman & Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

806—Mott vs. Mott. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

624—Boland vs. Betts. 1462—Bedell vs. Hansen. 999—Wilson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1071—Roberts vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 1074—Kampinski vs. Hallo. 1087—Ames vs. Kelly. 1097—Dowd vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1080—Foley vs. Mail and Express Publishing Company. 1090—David Stevenson Brewing Company vs. Laser. 478—Alger vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1102.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Margaret McNamara, Edward Hantzsch, Isaac E. Sanck, Edmund Waring, Catharine Bradley, Mary Quirk, Nellie Eppler, John Meyer. At 2 P. M.—George H. Vaillant, Christian Hoerner, Aaron W. Mann, Nicholas Mulligan, Emily Voorhees.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1100—Mathias V. Wilson, 1092—Samuel Newman. 1004—Philippina Samek. 1088—Benjamin T. Constable.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, C. J. Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

447—Berrell vs. Woolsey. 118—McDonegal vs. Hunt. 528—Nelson vs. Baldwin. 88—Tobin vs. Bank for Savings. 2562—Kahn vs. Goodstein. 91—Spratt vs. Long. 105—Le Blanc vs. Pleasants. 108—Aronson vs. Greif. 120—Rockwood Watch Company vs. Grenspan. 124—Le Moult vs. Von Raven. 125—Preston vs. Hilton. 113—Turner vs. Garcey. 132—Same vs. same. 135—Hegram vs. Schuyler. 153—Medbee vs. McNally. 156—Dietz vs. Schweitzer. 527—Bultemann vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 160—Tannerbaum vs. Brennan. 163—Bradley vs. Steinfeld. 164—Housah vs. Kunbel. 167—Dean vs. Walker. 168—Same vs. Conery. 171—Turkowsky vs. Strauss. 172—Weaver vs. Goldberg. 173—Brigham vs. Callahan. 174—Hamilton vs. Percy. 175—Thole vs. Morecroft. 176—Howard vs. same. 177—Moore vs. Bloom. 178—Keller vs. Leavitt.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

477—Garcia vs. Globe Fire Insurance Company. 478—Same vs. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company. 479—Same vs. Broadway Fire Insurance Company. 480—Same vs. Citizens' Insurance Company. 2068—Garrity vs. Crane. 2288—Butts vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1505—Delbermann vs. Hockstadter. 255—Park vs. Steiner. 105—Hausch vs. Kunbel. 252—Lindley vs. Brunner. 409—Davidon vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 246—Jones vs. Burtis. 236—Dattelbaum vs. Rabiner. 251—Denig vs. Haskell. 213—Frank vs. Rabiner. 47—Skedelsky vs. Malkin. 245—O'Leary vs. O'Neill. 418—Trial vs. Mars. 356—Chemical National Bank vs. Fox. 502—Koch vs. Lumley. 38—Kresch vs. Freeman. 50—Rosenfeld vs. Rinaldo. 444—Stein vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 707—McNamara vs. Ruppert. 287—Frenkman vs. Schneider. 388—Same vs. same. 435—Bowne vs. Saalfield. 51—Berkowitz vs. Josephson. 52—Clemmons vs. Flack. 53—Same vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1660—Green vs. Frank. 2575—Floyd vs. Clear. 1759—Kent vs. Jenner. 1295—Guarino vs. Rosapepe. 2674—Howe vs. Tucker. 2711—Keogh vs. Fox. 2692—Hoagland vs. Johnston. 2748—Hardy vs. Johnston. 2689—Fromme vs. McCue. 2596—Eastern Distillery Company vs. Hall. 1836—Eckert vs. Soucer. 2185—Welch vs. Lester. 532—Potts vs. Cuff. 2634—Wendland vs. Meyerhofer. 2523—National Butchers and Drovers' Bank vs. Mosler. 2548—Connick vs. Richmond. 2536—Raymond vs. Canary. 2638—Schmidt vs. Nelke. 2509—Hughes vs. Scott. 2528—Sutherland vs. Dreyer. 2317—Myllers vs. Zimmerman. 2127—Vondersmith vs. Elliott. 2465—Fleischauer vs. Wood. 2429—Durland vs. Dewey. 2351—Macauley vs. Hart. 2632—Born vs. Murray. 2018—Weidenfeld vs. Sedgwick. 2657—Scatchard vs. Lasher. 2207—Josephson vs. Jaret. 2558—American Exchange Bank vs. Baldwin.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 495½.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—David Hannigan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Walter S. Langerman. 2—James Kanders. 3—Michael Trainer and John Driscoll. 4—Andrew J. Maisch. 5—Thomas Ryan and Joseph Westervelt. 6—Patrick McCormack. 7—James Duffy. 8—George Curtis. 9—John McKenna. 10—Dennis McCarthy. 11—Maggie Brown. 12—William Hurst. 13—Franklyn P. Kuntz. 14—Martin Reigler. 15—August Krunuch. 16—Isaac Cohen. 17—John Murphy. 18—Jesse M. Gregory.

Pleadings.—1—Peter Bacigalupo and Rosso Lorenz. 2—Matthew Regan and Edward Wipfall. 3—John Waters. 4—Rudolph Kress. 5—Thomas Burns. 6—Stephen Macano. 7—John Mason and George Duffy. 8—Lewis Lena and Jean Chagring. 9—August Scharfe and Charles Meyer. 10—John Johnston. 11—James Wilson. 12—Andrew Palmieri. 13—Mariano Ruggiro. 14—Joseph Mallon. 15—William Watson, alias Bill Vosburgh. 16—Henry Leopold. 17—Michael Maloney. 18—Charles Douth. 19—Peter Shannon. 20—Horace J. Simmons. 21—Cornelius B. Parker. 22—Minnie Weiss. 23—Morris Fischman. 24—Patrick McAdams. 25—John Daly. 26—Thomas Londrigan. 27—William Ferris and Albert Klitto.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Benjamin McKithen. 2—Daniel Taylor. 3—Marion Weston. 4—John Feeney. 5—Albert Jacoby. 6—John Corbett. 7—William J. Walker. 8—Henry Klein. 9—John Jennings. 10—Dennis Sheehan. 11—George Stewart. 12—Henry W. Lang. 13—Joseph Redmond. 14—William F. La Rose. 15—John J. Kelly. 16—Joseph Canesi. 17—Martin Nagel. 18—Patrick Connolly. 19—Stephen Lunewsky. 20—Henry Schroder. 21—Peter Gelger. 22—Edward Donald. 23—Thomas Mallon. 24—David Morrison. 25—George Wolff. 26—Thomas F. Maddon. 27—William Moore. 28—Antonio Fasonello.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Davis and Osborne for the People.

1—Louis Gordon. 2—Paul Dower and Patrick Spillane. 3—Carl Lohse. 4—Abraham Brown. 5—Meyer Lustberg. 6—John O'Hara and Patrick J. Hefforan. 7—Edward Friedman. 8—John McKegney. 9—Frank Reilly and James Smith. 10—Charles Frank. 11—Edward Donnelly. 12—John Chott. 13—Antonio Geroso. 14—Edward Hollahan.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Hidden vs. Wilson—Franklin Bien. Mackenzie vs. Hawkes —James A. Blanchard. Weil vs. Gewirz—Charles D. Olendorf. Rue vs. The New-York Recorder Company—Hamilton Odell. Aldrich vs. Montgomery, (two cases)—Grosvenor S. Hubbard.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Matter of Brandt—Theodore F. Hascall.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Ada A. Shethar vs. Thomas R. Clark—Frank H. Parsons.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—William D. Scott vs. Wilson H. Blackwell—Charles K. Bill.

Lord's Day Observance Society.

From The London Sunday Times.

I have no sympathy with the Lord's Day Observance Society, which has just issued its annual report. It is not that I object to people banding together to secure what they consider to be a more suitable observance of Sunday; if only they went about it in the right way, by seeking to influence public opinion. But they are a prosecuting and persecuting society, and they revel in actions at law against innocent people. They make ludicrous attempts to revive obsolete enactments, and, of course, alienate public sympathy from the objects they have in view. These objects may be meritorious enough in themselves, though personally I don't approve of them. I think our English Sunday is sad enough in all conscience, and our efforts should be directed to brightening it with innocent recreations, not to rendering it more gloomy still. Anyway, people are not going to be coerced by a parcel of faddists into going to church three times a day if they don't feel that way inclined.

Health of King of Denmark.

From The London Sunday Times.

The health of the King of Denmark has so far improved that he is able to go out as usual, and there is no cause for immediate anxiety, but his Majesty is considerably weakened by his recent attacks, and unless the malady can be kept in check, his case must soon become very serious. The King and Queen of Greece left Denmark with their family on Monday, the King going to Paris, and the Queen and her children to Austria, where she is staying with the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland at their magnificent residence in Gmünden. The King will join them at Vienna or Trieste shortly, whence they will travel together to Athens. The Czarina Dowager left Denmark last Thursday, and will be present at the memorial service to the late Czar on Nov. 1, the first anniversary of his death, before proceeding to Nice to join her second son, the Czarowitch.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.		
Sun rises	6:38	Sun sets	4:50
Moon rises	8:45		

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	10:34	10:56	4:06	4:52
Governors Island	10:57	11:20	4:43	5:34
Hell Gate	12:59	1:13	6:11	7:02

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 7.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alisa	Kingston	Oct. 31
Batouna	Gibraltar	Oct. 17
City of Lincoln	Shields	Oct. 18
Claribel	Navassa	Nov. 1
El Norte	New-Orleans	Oct. 31
Hudson	New-Orleans	Oct. 31
Majestic	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Nestor	Gibraltar	Oct. 22
Ontario	London	Oct. 16
Peconic	Gibraltar	Oct. 22
Russian Prince	Shields	Oct. 19
Schiedam	Amsterdam	Oct. 26
Seminole	Jacksonville	Nov. 3
Seneca	Havana	Nov. 2
Spree	Bremen	Oct. 29
Tallahassee	Savannah	Oct. 31
Venezuela	La Guayra	Nov. 1

FRIDAY, NOV. 8.

Alamo	Galveston	Nov. 2
Columbia	Hamburg	Nov. 1
Menemsha	Rotterdam	Oct. 25
Nanouchee	Savannah	Nov. 5
Patricia	Hamburg	Oct. 27
Prins Willem	Port au Prince	Nov. 2
Sicilia	Havre	Oct. 27

SATURDAY, NOV. 9.

Bellarden	St. Lucia	Nov. 1
El Mar	New-Orleans	Nov. 4
Etruria	Liverpool	Nov. 2
La Gascogne	Havre	Nov. 2
New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2

SUNDAY, NOV. 10.

Chicago City	Swansea	Oct. 27
Cherokee	Charleston	Nov. 7
El Monte	New-Orleans	Nov. 5
Keemum	Gibraltar	Oct. 26
Orinoco	Bermuda	Nov. 7

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Andes	Nov. 7	Gonaives	24 State St.
Al

YALE AND DR. W. L. PHELPS

Sketch of the Gifted Young Lecturer on English Literature.

ATTAINMENTS AND CHARACTERISTICS

Class the Most Largely Attended—In Full Touch with Undergraduate Body—Has a Future of Promise.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 6.—There are two interesting facts connected with the most largely attended course at Yale University this year. The first is, that it should be given by one of the youngest members of the Faculty, who has not yet received the dignity of a professorship; and the second is, that it should be a course in English literature, a branch in which Yale has not hitherto been generally accredited with a great amount of interest.

The electives in English hardly received an average amount of interest from upper classmen up to two years ago, and the sudden rise in so short a space of time

Dr. William Lyon Phelps.

to a course with an average attendance of over 300 is an indication of the change that is taking place at the university.

To a great extent this change is owing to the effort of the young man who has introduced such a study as a course in "Modern Novels" in the curriculum of this old university. The great success of the innovation is not at all surprising, so the students declare, after the entertaining and instructive lectures last year on the Elisabethan drama, which gave a great impetus to literary studies at Yale.

Dr. William Lyon Phelps, who is doing so much for the young men at Yale, is in his thirty-first year, having been born in this city Jan. 2, 1865. He was prepared for college at the Hartford High School, and entered Yale in the Fall of 1883. While an undergraduate he was well known for his literary attainments, and stood second in his senior year as an editor of The Yale Literary Magazine. After he was graduated, he passed two years at Yale in graduate study, and then taught English for a year at Westminster School, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

In the Fall of 1890 he went to Harvard, and quickly received the Morgan Fellowship. In 1891 he took the degree of M. A. from Harvard, and Ph. D. from Yale. At the same time he was appointed instructor in English at Harvard, where he remained a year. He had a great many offers from prominent colleges in 1892, and finally determined to return to his Alma Mater, where he has been teaching with unusual success for the past three years.

Dr. Phelps has found time in the midst of his classroom duties to do a great deal of original outside work. The most important of these is his book on "The Beginning of the English Romantic Movement; a Study in Eighteenth Century Literature," which was published in 1893. This work is used as a text book in many prominent institutions, including Yale, the University of Chicago, and the University of Virginia. At the time of its appearance it was called by The Nation, "a contribution to literary history," and besides being highly commented on in the United States, it was favorably reviewed in London, Berlin, and Paris.

He published in 1894 "Selections From the Poetry and Prose of Thomas Gray," with an introduction and notes in Ginn's Athenaeum Press Series. This is the only edition of Gray's poems and prose in one volume.

Dr. Phelps published Irving's "Tales of a Traveler," with an introduction and notes in Putnam's Students' Edition the same year, and in 1895 added the "Sketch Book" to the same series.

Perhaps the highest compliment he has received was the request from T. Fisher Unarn, London, to prepare a volume of "The Best Plays of Chapman," for the well known "Mermaid Series." Dr. Phelps is the first American to edit a volume in this series, and finds himself enrolled with such English men of letters as J. A. Symonds, Algernon Charles Swinburne, Edmund Gosse, and Havelock Ellis.

Besides these publications, he has written a number of articles in The New-Englander, and is at present engaged preparing notes for the Longmans' edition of "As You Like It," for which play the late Barrett Wendell of Harvard will write the introduction.

Dr. Phelps conducts three courses at Yale, a required course with the sophomores in Shakespeare, Spenser, Milton, &c.; course to seniors in the Elizabethan drama, and the junior and senior elective in modern novels. The latter course is tried this year as an experiment and is intended to serve two purposes—to study the novel as a form of literary art, and, second, as indicating tendencies in contemporary thought. The course was originated in the belief that the novel is the great representative of modern thought, and the most prominent literary expression of the day. The novels selected to be read are the most representative. Besides these courses at the university, Dr. Phelps is giving University Extension lectures on "The Elizabethan Drama" in Connecticut towns.

Dr. Phelps is delightfully in touch with the men, so much so that he is in many ways the most valuable teacher there is in the English department. It is pointed out that he has done what no one at Yale seems to have been able to do—to interest the mass of college students in the masterpieces of literature. He is a hard and painstaking student, is a strong believer in the study of literature as literature, and leaves its linguistic and more scientific branches to other hands.

His hold upon the undergraduate body is very strong. Though he has been at Yale only three years, he has already become closely identified with the college, and is looked upon as an indispensable worker in the English department for years to come.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN MANITOBA

A Forgery in a Date Line Discovered by the Government.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Nov. 6.—The Manitoba Government to-day sprang a sensation in connection with the parochial school controversy. The Roman Catholic contention before the Privy Council of England and elsewhere has been that when Manitoba entered the Canadian Confederation in 1870 the bill of rights adopted by the Government declared that Catholic schools should not be interfered with. The Protestant contention has been that while such a declaration was made in a rejected bill of 1873, there was no such reference in the adopted bill of 1870.

Catholics produced a bill dated 1870 which bore the stamp of being genuine, and which did contain the declaration. Now the Manitoba Government reveals by photographic process that the date on the bill produced is really 1873, but that the figure "3" has been changed into a "0." The evidence seems conclusive.

Success of a Second-Story Burglar.

PATERSON Nov. 6.—While Mrs. J. N. Abrams of 577 Broadway was entertaining a number of friends in the parlor of her home last night, her husband being out to get the election returns, a second-story burglar got into the upper part of the house by climbing a ladder, and stole about $400 worth of jewelry from a bedroom. The robbery was not discovered until late last night. The box that contained the jewelry was found this morning in a vacant lot, near the house.

THE JEFFERSON TESTIMONIAL

A Great Body of Actors and Actresses Will Meet To-morrow to Honor America's Leading Comedian.

The loving cup, a testimonial to show the esteem in which Joseph Jefferson is held by the members of the dramatic profession, and a gift provided through the subscriptions of actors and actresses, will be presented to that leading comedian of the American stage at the Garden Theatre to-morrow afternoon. Every subscription entitles the giver to admission to the Garden Theatre on this occasion, his or her receipt to be accepted as a ticket. There is every evidence that the theatre will be crowded to overflowing, and that the ceremonies in regard to this event will be witnessed by the largest audience that was ever brought together in this house.

A. M. Palmer, manager of Palmer's and the Garden Theatre, is to make the chief address of the gathering. He will present the loving cup to Mr. Jefferson, after paying a number of tributes to the abilities of the actor, and Mr. Jefferson will respond in a neat little speech of appreciation. The cup, which has been produced according to the ideas of the actors and actresses who started the movement, is a massive silver design, bearing on its surface Rip Van Winkie, Bob Acres, and other characters which Mr. Jefferson has made famous during his long career as an actor. It is a magnificent piece of work, and one of which any actor might be proud to be the recipient, irrespective of the warm feelings of friendship and admiration which have prompted its presentation. Mr. Jefferson is the only American actor who has ever been honored by such a testimonial, and the honor is one that he will be likely to remember gratefully to the end of his days.

No arrangement for the distribution of seats on this occasion has been made. It has been decided that all contributors were worthy of the best seats in the house, and it has been left to them to secure them. An effort will be made to keep special organizations, like the Twelfth Night Club, which has contributed magnificently to the silver cup, together, but much will depend on the time of the arrival of these organizations. If they arrive at the theatre early, they will be seated together; but if they come late, and the best seats have been taken, they will have to sit where they can secure places.

A number of the players who were foremost in the effort to secure this testimonial for Mr. Jefferson, will be unable to be present at the presentation. Among them will be Francis Wilson, who was one of the most enthusiastic of those who started the movement. There will be a great gathering of actors and actresses, however, and the occasion will be one of the most interesting ever noted in the history of the American stage.

ELECTRICITY ON RAILWAYS

A German Engineer Looking into the Methods Adopted in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Mr. Hans Zopke, a German State Engineer commissioned by his Government to look into the methods adopted in this country for the propulsion of cars by electricity, is in this city. "I think America is far ahead of any other country in the use of electricity," said Mr. Zopke. "You have taken advantage of every invention and appliance that the minds of electricians have conceived, and in this are the leaders of the world. I have made many reports to my Government regarding the electric roads of the United States, and now, as my leave is nearly up, I am furnishing the final recommendations and observations.

"I have been much interested in the experiments of the electric locomotives, and the one used in Baltimore is one of the marvels of the age. It is a great credit to the General Electric Company, and I believe is but the forerunner of greater things in the same line. I have applied for an extension of my leave in order that I may remain in the United States to see the developments of the next six months. I believe that the Spring of 1896 will witness some of the greatest experiments with electricity the world has known. The principal trial will be in the use of electric motors on steam roads, and I feel sure that the results will be surprising. My Government is much interested in the future of electricity, and is anxious to take advantage of all modern methods and appliances."

Free Rides on Live-Stock Trains.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The question of allowing irresponsible persons to accompany live stock from Chicago to Eastern points occupied the attention of the freight officials of the east-bound roads at a special meeting in Chicago yesterday. One man is allowed to accompany each consignment of live stock from Chicago east. Sometimes a train may be made up of several consignments, which would allow as many men to ride through on the train free. It has been discovered that local ticket scalpers have been working the railroads through these stockmen, and on an extensive scale, for some time. At yesterday's meeting it was suggested that persons accompanying live stock be charged a fare equal to the freight rate on the stock. This scheme, however, was not agreeable to the majority of the roads, and the entire question was referred to the Chicago committee for recommendations.

Transcontinental Rate War.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 6.—The war between the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fé commenced yesterday. There is quite a slashing of rates to Eastern points. The Southern Pacific is selling tickets reading from Los Angeles to Chicago, St. Louis, Cairo, and other points, via New-Orleans, at the rate which prevailed up to this morning for the same trip via the Short Line. Likewise, the Santa Fé is selling tickets reading from Los Angeles to Omaha, via Kansas City, at the rates that were charged over the direct line to Omaha. It is claimed that this latest trouble between the Southern Pacific and Santa Fé is the outcome of the Southern Pacific's effort to divert business from the Ogden line to the Sunset route.

Sale of the Erie Railway.

President and receiver of the Erie Railway and Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and C. H. Coster of the Erie Reorganization Committee went to Ramapo, N. J., yesterday to attend the foreclosure sale of that property. There were no bidders in opposition to the Reorganization Committee, and the road was bought by Mr. Coster for that committee.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Chicago and Missouri River roads find it necessary to put on faster trains between Chicago and Missouri River points in order to compete successfully with the Northwestern and Santa Fé Railroads. It has been decided to shorten the present schedule one hour.

—In the Federal court at Omaha the Central Loan and Trust Company of New-York was on Tuesday granted a decree in foreclosure against the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company for $7,000,000 mortgage bonds.

—Thomas F. Ryan yesterday denied the current report that the Metropolitan Traction Company had purchased the Boulevard line of horse cars.

—Representatives of the Chicago-St. Paul lines met in Chicago yesterday further to consider the passenger pool between the two cities.

—Complete returns of the earnings of the Southern Railway Company for October show an increase over last year of $139,086.

—The gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for October show an increase of $87,099.

ELECTION MACHINES ALL RIGHT

Trouble in Mount Vernon Said to Have Been with Officials.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The two instances of slight delay in using the Myers ballot machine which occurred in this city yesterday were, it is said, due to want of knowledge on the part of the election officers to whom was intrusted the responsibility of setting the machines prior to voting.

Instead of placing the machines at zero, the officers swung the door beyond the point. This, however, did not interfere with the vote recorded, as the knobs pushed recorded accurately.

A representative of the Myers company invited all election officers to meet him the night before election and receive instruction, but only four out of the forty responded.

Where It Began.

From The Detroit Tribune.

They had fallen.

"Come, dearest," said Adam, "we must go."

Eve hesitated.

"I haven't a thing to wear," she expostulated.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Block Front on Lexington Avenue and Other Plots of Lots Sold—List of the Auction Offerings.

The Coleman estate has sold to William Hall's Sons, at $90,000, the block front on the west side of Lexington Avenue, between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets, 100.10 by 100.5. The same purchasers bought, a few days ago, the block front opposite on Lexington Avenue.

Messrs. Cumming & Ferguson have bought of Morris Littman two lots, 50 by 100, on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 75.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixth Street, and also two lots of similar dimensions on the east side of the same avenue, 25.5 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth Street. They will erect flats on them.

Mr. Gustavus L. Lawrence has bought of the Dupee estate at $65,000 the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street, 100 by 100.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers, with J. N. Kalley & Son, have sold for Mrs. Edward Judson to Warren E. Dennis the seven-story and basement brick building 69 West Houston Street, 25 by 80 by 95, at about $95,000.

Messrs. A. E. & H. A. Karelsen have sold to Benjamin Lichtenstein, for the Arvernam Company, thirty lots on the ocean front at Arverne-by-the-Sea, L. I.

Messrs. M. & L. Hess, who had offices in the Manhattan Savings Institution Building, which was burned on Tuesday evening, have taken temporary quarters in the building opposite, at 643 Broadway.

The Everett Building, at the northwest corner of Nassau and Ann Streets, has been leased for ten years from next May at $15,000 per year, to Moses Cohen, who began business ten years ago, with a capital of $500, in a small store on the Ann Street side of the property.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. William S. Lalor sold under foreclosure, at $43,000, to the plaintiff, Beth M. Milliken, as guardian, the plot, 75 by 102.2, on the north side of East Eighty-fourth Street, 70 feet west of Madison Avenue.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 207 East Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 105 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 102.2½, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $12,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, J. T. B. Collins, referee, 39 Avenue C, west side, 60.1½ feet north of Third Street, 18.2½ by 90, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,255.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 337 East Fifty-second Street, north side, 230.6 feet west of First Avenue, 20 by 100.5, five-story brownstone tenement. Due on judgment, $10,915.

By William Kennelly, auction sale, 3,338 to 3,342 Third Avenue, east side, 40.80 feet south of Franklin Avenue, 58 by 99.34 by 67.30 by 58.25 by jog 1.9 by 43.20, two-story frame dwelling.

By William Kennelly, auction sale, three lots, each 25 by 107, extending from Canal Avenue to Mott Haven Canal, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; also plot on east side of Railroad Avenue East, 343.63 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 50.49 by 78.88 by 54.15 by 95.65.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, G. S. Hubbard, referee, 406 and 410 East Fifty-third Street, south side, beginning 114 feet east of First Avenue, each 20 by 100.5, two two-story brick dwellings.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis William Lowrey, referee, 551 First Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Thirty-second Street, 19.4½ by 65, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $7,345.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, referee, 1,800 and 1,802 Anthony Avenue, east side, 80.71 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 50 by 142.45 by 52.00 by 127.00, to be sold in two parcels, with brick and frame dwellings. No. 1,800 is subject to $9,200 and interest from Aug. 2, 1894, and two years' taxes; 1,802 to a mortgage of $8,500, and interest from Aug. 2, 1894, two years' taxes, and water rent.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 447 Wales Avenue, by August Miller of 447 Wales Avenue, for a one-story frame shed; cost, $20.

Mott Avenue and Pond Place, northwest corner, by Edward J. McCloskey of 840 Gerard Avenue; cost, $3,500.

Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, northeast corner, by Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, for a one-story frame annex public school; cost, $1,000.

No. 519 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, by R. W. Schwars of 519 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a two-story brick stable; cost, $2,000.

No. 113 to 119 East Eighty-seventh Street, by the Mayor, &c., alterations to a four-story brick public school; cost, $800.

Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, northeast corner, by the executor of the estate of A. P. and J. S. Sturtevant, alterations to a seven-story brick hotel; cost, $227.

No. 148 West Fifty-fourth Street, by Jeremiah Murphy, alterations to a three-story brick storage and warehouse; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Nov. 6.

120TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 19x100.11; Rudolph Ellinger and wife to Solomon Leichter $20,250

1ST AV, w s, 19.8 ft s of 115th St, 18.9x 90; Adam Radelieu to Louis Goldstein ..... —

146TH ST, s s, 170.8 ft w of Boulevard, 19.10x19.11; Isabelle U. Lee to Ernest F. Ellert 13,500

AMSTERDAM AV, 848; Adolph J. H. Meyer and wife to Frederick W. Richter 1

131ST ST, s s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8 x99.11; Clementine M. Silverman to Hattie and Isabel Silverman 1

SAME PROPERTY; Caroline Studley to Clementine M. Silverman 15,000

161ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; James McLaughlin and wife to James A. O'Gorman 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner 153d St, 25.6x150.6x24.11x—; Jacob D. Butler and wife to Charles Kerun 35,000

105TH ST, 57 West; Judson S. Todd to William J. Rodenbach 1

99TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; the executor of Bernard Mooney to Andrew J. Kerwin, one-half part 8,000

SAME PROPERTY, one-half part; the executor of John Connor to Andrew J. Kerwin 8,000

WEST END AV, s e corner of 105th St, 80.9x100x20.2x50.11; Mary E. Mohl to Martha W. Horgan and Fanny G. Slattery and husbands to William F. Cronin.

98TH ST, 149 and 153 West; Sarah E. Patch to Julius Lipman and Moses Kind.

98TH ST, 161 West, and other property; Sarah E. Patch to same 1

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 27.6x 33x irregular, also 98th St, n s, 142.6 ft e of 10th Av, 27x33x irregular; Julia Casper to same 1

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,000 to 1,016, n e corner 100th St, 50x100; Morris Littman to William Cumming, Jr., and Robert Ferguson 30,000

JUMEL TERRACE, s w corner of 162d St, 134.4x100; Louis S. Caulon to William W. Watkins 1

NELSON AV, s e s, 29.8 ft s w of Devoe St, 33.4x100; Annie Ferris to Ida Ferris.. 1

MORSE AV, n w s, Lot 286, map of Melrose, 25x100; Ferdinand Hecht and Isidor Kahn to August Kuhn 1

146TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; John W. Cornish and wife to Samuel Burmester 2

TINTON AV, w s, 188.6 ft s of 165th St, 18.9x100; George S. Bell and wife to Frank Martin and wife 6,000

52D ST, 64 West; Alexander S. Diven to Amanda D. Silbee 1

135TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Trinity Av, 50x210, to 182d St; Clara E. Mapes to Marcus Nathan 1

PART OF LOTS 29 and 30, map of Eltona, 96.2 ft n of 165th St, and 23 ft w from dividing line between said lots, 18.9x90; Richard Lehmann to Menriette L. Lehmann 7,500

UNION AV, e s, 350 ft n of 152d St, 42.4x95.1; Marcus Nathan and wife to Clara E. Mapes 17,250

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 425 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Caroline A. Blair to Jules Glorieux 4,400

UNION AV, e s, 323 ft s of Morse Av, 25x100; Alice Hodgson to William Farrell 10

LAFAYETTE AV, n e corner of Talmage St, 65x100; Conrad Simon and wife to Conrad Zeller and wife, one-half part 1

UNION AV, e s, 323 ft s of Boston Av, 25x100; William Farrell to Margaret M. F. Wightman 600

OOSTDORP, AV, e s, adjoining land of Samuel Pierce, 50x80; Clarence W. Francis, referee, to Henry Loewenthal 1,700

SAMUEL ST, n e s, Lot 35, map of East Tremont, 66x150; Thomas Mulhern to Mary J. Mulhern 10

WEST FARMS ROAD, n corner of 172d St, 44.2x114.7x33.1x96.7; John M. Phillips, executor, of N. W. Phillips, to Nicholas C. Phillips 1,310

BAINBRIDGE AV, n w s, 93.2 ft n e of Travers St, 75.6x148.2x75x139.7, and other property; James A. O'Gorman and wife to James McLaughlin 1

LOT 109, map of McGraw estate, Van Nest station; Dympna Lynch to Carrie E. Bodine 1,630

NORTH MOORE ST, 99 and 101; Horace Anderson to City Real Estate Company 1

PERRY ST, s w corner of 4th St, 60x72; William Rankin and wife to Joseph McFarland 1

DRY DOCK ST, s e corner of 11th St, 89.6x72; Henry Blackmar to Augustus W. Grulkshank 1

MACDOUGAL ST, 133; William C. Wilson, referee, to Leopold Gusthal 2,000

PERRY ST, s w corner of 4th St, 60x 72; Joseph McFarland to William Rankin 1

AVENUE C, n e corner of 7th St, 48.6x 35.8; John B. Pine, referee, to James J. McComb 27,800

EAST 97TH ST, n s, 223 ft w of Avenue C, 20x92.8; Joseph Wolkenberg and wife to Wolf Wolkenberg, ½ part 1

PERRY ST, s w corner of 4th St, 60x72; Francis P. Lowrey, referee, to William Rankin 20,000

3D AV, e s, 49.4 ft s of 30th St, 24.8x110; Benedict A. Klein and wife to John Weil and Bernhard Mayer 50,000

SAME PROPERTY; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Benedict A. Klein 50,000

3D ST, 425 West; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Maria C. B. Burke 1

LOT 476 on map of Section A of Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Marie Collins.. 1,050

42D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 20x98.9; Margaret Wheelehan to William Campbell 12,500

57TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 75x 100.5; Jerome Buck, referee, to Julius Lipman 55,000

82D ST, s s, 281 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2; Clara and Clarissa Bebro to Rosalia Bebro 1

44TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 40x 100.4; Jacob Hirsh and wife to Louis Fessler 1

85TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 204.4 to 86th St x 100.1 to Boulevard x— to 85th St x114; Marie Ernst and others, heirs of Otto Ernst, to Frank L. Smith 140,000

86TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 20x100; Florence A. Johnson to Mirian Nicholson 26,000

84TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x102.3; Thomas Hagan and wife to James Livingston 1

82D ST, n s, 557 ft e of 10th Av, 18x102.2; Charles W. Gallaer, jr., to Augustus H. Whiting 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft s of 90th St, 25x80; Annie E. Doyle to Frederick P. Fletcher 1

SUTTON PLACE, 5; Herman Wronkow and wife to Agrid Paur 7,500

59TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.4; Andrew J. Larkin to Joseph B. Bloomingdale 1

83D ST, s s, 254.2 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x 102.2; George Heithingshofer and wife to Catharina Voltek 27,300

94TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; Sophie and Ambrose Blank to Ambrose Blank 1

BEEKMAN PLACE, 37; Simon Minzesheimer to Celia Minzesheimer, his wife.

106TH ST, s s, 104.4 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Annie Rosenbaum and husband to Annie Aaron, ½ part 1

98TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11, (No. 214;) Jacob Herman and wife to Clara Hirsch 1

123D ST, 405 East; Morris Finn and wife to John L. Livingston 5,800

PLEASANT AV, e s, 58.6 ft n of 115th St, 17.10x94; James R. W. Hingston and wife to Marie E. Ellis, in exchange 1

Recorded Leases.

BUTTS, Isabella F., to Robert E. Dalghish and Sarah E., his wife; 306 West 81st St, 3 years $900

GOVIN DEMIRANDA, Luciana, to Charles Windish; 260 West 23d St, 4 7-12 years.

SCHOLLE, Jacob, and Elkan Blumenthal, executors, and Samuel Bronsman to James W. Johnson; 870 9th Av, 5 years 1,500

TOWNSHEND, John, to H. Souto & Co.; 101 Front St, 5 years 4,400

RINTLEN, Adam C., to Archer Welch; 293 West 20th St, store, 3 7-12 years 2,700

HOFF, Ann E., Harriet L. Kipard, and Catharine S. Johnston to Moses Cohen; 107 Nassau St and 25 and 29 Ann St, 10 years 480

Recorded Mortgages.

BORMAUN, John, and wife to Henry H. Diercks and Henry Frey; s s of 80th St, 147.1 ft w of 2d Av, (two mortgages.) 5 years 15,000

BECK, Gustav A., to John Beck; w s of 2d Av, 36.11 ft s of 27th St, 3 years 2,000

BLACK, Clara E., to Herman Mundheim; w s of Bathgate Av, 150 ft n of 178d St, 2 years 800

BAKER, Julia, to Lawrence and Trust Company; 129 West 11th St, 5 years 6,000

BURMESTER, Samuel, and wife to the Bradley & Currier Co. Line; s s of 140th St, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year 4,946

SAME, to Sarah H. Powell; s s of 140th St, 400 ft e of Willis Av, (two mortgages.) 1 year 30,000

COHN, Isaac, and wife to William R. Walker and others, trustees; 1,045 5th Av, 3 years 50,000

CUMMING, William, Jr., and another to Morris Littman; e s of Amsterdam Av, 75.11 ft n of 106th St, 1 year 17,000

SAME to Morris Littman; e s of Amsterdam Av, 75.11 ft n of 106th St, 1 year 29,000

FERSLER, Louis, and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank; 437 and 439 West 44th St, 1 year 25,000

FRANK, Ivan, and wife to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 95th St, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years 9,000

FOX, Horace E., and wife to I. C. Miller; n s of 84th St, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 2 years 2,000

FEHN, George, and wife to H. L. Townsend; s s of 103d St, 200 ft e of 8th Av, demand 1,500

SAME to David Quigley; s s of 103d St, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 6,000

BLOCK, Emil, and wife to Samuel Hirsh; 48 and 50 East 125th St, 1 year 40,000

CRONIN, William F., to John H. Higgins and others, trustees; West End Av, s e corner of 106th St, 3 years 35,000

CRONIN, William F., and another to George D. Hencken, executor; West End Av, e s, 20.9 ft s of 105th St, 3 years 25,000

SAME to same; e s of West End Av, 60.9 ft s of 105th St, 3 years 25,000

CRONIN, William F., to Metropolitan Trust Company; e s of West End Av, 40.9 ft s of 105th St, 1 year 25,000

SAME to same, s s of 104th St, 80.11 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 17,500

SAME to same, s s of 105th St, 119.11 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 17,500

CRONIN, William F., to Mary E. Garrison; s s of 105th St, 134.11 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 17,500

COLLINS, Maria, to 23d Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 476, map of Section A of Vyse estate, 3 years 300

FEHN, George, and wife to Anna M. Murray; s s of 103d St, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 44,000

FOX, Horace E., and others to Alida Van Schaick; n s of 84th St, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years 33,000

SAME to same; n s of 84th St, 351 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 22,000

GLORIEUX, Jules, to Carolina A. Blair; n s of Elsmere Place, 425 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years 900

GOLDMAN, Bertha, to Nathan Hatkoff; n s of Avalon St, 73.3 ft w of Allen St, note 1,830

HOUSER, Peter, and wife to Anna Huber; w s of 1st Av, 75 ft s of 2d St, 4 years..

GODDRAD, Geraldine A., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; s s of 87th St, 72.6 ft w of Park Av, 1 year 48,000

HAGAN, Thomas, and another to James McCarty; s s of 104th St, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 1,650

KARST, John D., jr., and wife to W. W. Ladd, jr., and others, trustees; 347 West 37th St, 5 years 24,000

KERWIN, Andrew J., to John V. Campbell, as executor; n s of 99th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 3,000

SAME to J. Hutchinson, as executor; n s of 99th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 3,000

KARST, John D., jr., and wife to W. W. Ladd, jr., and others, trustees; 353 and 355 West 37th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years 48,000

KURZMAN, Ferdinand, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; e s of Amsterdam Av, 75 ft n of 160th St, 1 year 7,000

KARST, John D., and wife to Jacob Korn; 353 and 355 West 37th St, 1 year. 9,000

KERVAN, Charles, and wife to J. D. Butler; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 153d St, (two mortgages,) 1 year 40,000

KNOX, Hettie, and another to J. W. Redfield; w s of Hoe St, 140 ft s of 167th St, 3 years 5,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., to Lulu Koch; e s of 3d Av, 49.4 ft s of 30th St, 5 years.. 33,000

LYMAN, William, and wife to J. S. Todd; 5th Av, n w corner of 136th St, 1 year.. 60,000

LOUDON, Isaac, to H. F. Mead; w s of Main St, 80 ft n of Silver St, 3 years.. 700

LARKIN, Andrea J., to Francesco Rosetti; s s of 59th St, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year. 10,000

LIVINGSTON, John J., to Morris Finn; 435 East 123d St, demand 800

LEVY, Mitchell A. C., to Mary C. Watson; 310 West 17th St, 3 years 12,500

MARTIN, Frank, and wife to George S. Bell; w s of Tinton Av, 158.6 ft n of 165th St, 4 years 1,500

MILLER, J. Bleecker, and wife to E. W. Chauncey; s s of 9th St, 109.3 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years 4,000

McMAHON, Timothy, to Mary Maxwell; n s, of 41st St, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years 6,500

MULHERN, Mary J., and another to Marie Moritz; n e s of Samuel St, Lot 35, map of East Tremont, 3 years 1,800

MUHEKER, Johanna, to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; s s of 114th St, 191.4 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years. 8,000

McFARLAND, Joseph, and wife to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Perry St, s w corner of 4th St, 3 years.... 50,000

MORAN, William M., and wife to the German Savings Bank; s s of 129th St, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year 8,000

METZGER, Herme, to United States Trust Company of New-York; Park Av, s w corner of 110th St, 5 years 14,000

POGGI, Josefine A., to Emma Nelson; n s of College St, 85 ft w of Frederick St, 5 years 1,100

PAUR, Agriol, to Herman Wronkow; e s of Avenue A, 33.9 ft n of 58th St, 5 years 5,000

RICHTER, Frederick W., to Henry Heucken; 848 Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 5,000

SMITH, John B., and wife to H. D. Winne; 22 and 24 West 90th St, demand 8,000

SILVERMAN, Clementine, to Caroline Studley; s s of 131st St., 75 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 9,000

SMITH, Frank L., and wife to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of of 85th St, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 90,000

SAME to Marie Ernst, as executrix; n s of 85th St, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 40,000

STEWART, Perez M., and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 76th St, 322 ft w of West End Av, 4 years 80,000

SMYTH, Anthony, and wife to Frank Storrs, guardian; n s of 150th St, 270 ft w of Lenox Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 31,000

SCHUCHMANN, John P., to United States Trust Company of New-York; 105 East 96th St, 5 years 10,000

WISE, Aaron, and others to Ida M. Newcombe, as executrix; 2d Av, s e corner of 21st St, 2 years 5,000

WATKINS, William W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 162d St, s w corner of Jumel St, 1 year 18,000

ZELLER, Conrad, and wife to Hannah W. Fordon; Talmadge St, n e corner of Lafayette Av, 5 years 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLANK, Ambrose, to Sophie Bank $1

COVENEY, Annie T., to E. H. Roth and another 1

COHN, Moritz, to Julius Lipman, (two assignments) 2

EARLEY, Martin J., to N. H. Salisbury as assignee 1

GARLAND, Stephen, to Andrew Kuhn 3,000

HAVEMEYER, Henry O., and another, executors and trustees, to Henry O. Havemeyer as trustee 18,500

INNET, Edward S., executor, to Sarah D. Robinson 1

LENDERMANN, Jacob, to D. C. Calvin, (three assignments) 2,190

MAYER, Fredericka, to Robert Magnicke. 9,000

MERRITT, Charles, to Eliza Dunne 450

MOORE, George F., to McIntyre & Wardwell 1

PEOPLES' BANK OF BROOKLYN to Mary S. Ford 1

REDMOND, Michael, to A. F. Bertin.. 2,500

THOMPSON, John M., to Isaac Boehm. 1,200

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Lucy A. Buhler 7,000

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York to Emil H. Roth and another 2,500

SNOW, Frederick A., to H. W. Ford, trustee 1

TODD, Charles S., to William N. Crane and another, (two assignments) 2

WINSLOW, Edward, to Frederick A. Snow 1

Lis Pendens.

MONTGOMERY ST, e s, 47.6 ft n of Cherry St, 21.10 ft front; Gerald S. Griffin against David Arnoldy and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

LEWIS ST, 66; Henri Strasbourger against Annie Kosinky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

53D ST, s s, 191.8 ft e of 7th Av, 53.4 ft front; John Van Dulsen against Patience M. Gardner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

148TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of College Av, 24 ft front; Maria Brandt against Johann Hargens and others, (partition.)

129TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 50 ft front; Eva S. Cohen against Nathan J. Newwitter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

16TH ST, 247 West; May Dymock against Mary Fay and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

95TH ST and Boulevard, s e corner, 22x 80; Bell & Block against Laura A. and W. F. Hall, owners; W. F. Hall, contractor $42

118TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Madison Av, 17½ ft front; Worley Electric Company against Richard W. Hawkes, owner; Quayle W. Hawkes, contractor 460

84TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 100 ft front; Murray &

NEW DORMITORY SYSTEM

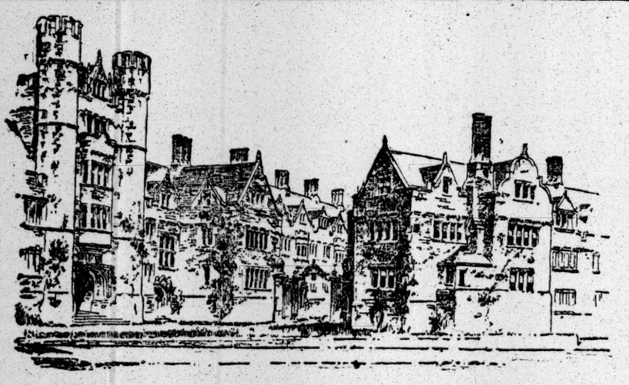
To be Provided for the University of Pennsylvania.

THE CORNERSTONE LAID TUESDAY

Description of the Cottages to be Constructed to Accommodate Students of the Institution.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—The University of Pennsylvania laid, yesterday afternoon, the corner stone of a new dormitory system, which will cost, when completed, $1,200,000. The structure is to be erected in two parts—a quadrangular section occupying the entire plot formerly taken up by the 'Varsity athletic grounds, and a triangular section of equal length and width. Work is at present going on on the triangular section, and the cornerstone is being laid in the extreme apex. When completed, the triangular section will house some 350 students, while the entire structure will provide quarters for fully 1,000 students.

It has long been admitted that the chief need of the University of Pennsylvania has been a dormitory system. The life and work of the great institution have been incomplete without it, and yet the very extent of the necessity has made it impossible



New Dormitory, University of Pennsylvania.
The Cornerstone of Which was laid Tuesday.

to enter upon the immense task of supplying a member proportionate to the other members of the body corporate—a member which should have grown with their growth, but had not even the nucleus of a tutor's house on which to build. The project languished and the prospect of acquiring it seemed most remote. But in some unaccountable way in which need after need has been met since the advent of Provost Harrison at its head, it is now on the verge of the accomplishment of its chief desire.

It has in no way suffered by the long delay. Had the projected plans of several years since been carried to completion, provision would have been made for 100 students in the dormitory tenement which characterizes most of our universities and colleges to-day. Instead, the most complete and perfect system is now projected, and there is no reason to suppose that in two years' time it will not be in actual and complete operation. The $300,000 necessary to the erection of the section upon which work is now going on is at hand, and money will be forthcoming later when needed for the completion of the plant.

The plan adopted by the university Trustees is an embodiment of the Oxford and Cambridge system. It is the so-called cottage plan—an interior court of ample proportion, completely inclosed by a long low row of cottages, broken solely by a half dozen entrances. The cottages are of the Jacobean style of architecture, and the whole effect is strictly Elizabethan. The low, regular line of houses is broken in half a dozen points by a castle formation, beneath which gateways lead into the interior court. A chapel accommodating 3,000 students and a massive dining hall are projected as well. The chapel will be erected in the extreme southeastern corner, and the dining hall in the same line of houses—the longest line—directly in the centre. The appearance will thus slightly differ from the original design.

The individual houses will be some eighty in number, representing probably an unbroken row a half-mile in length. They will resemble closely in appearance the old Tudor inn, having a stone structure, three stories in height, with a low mansard roof. The door, which opens solely upon the interior court, having no communication with the street whatsoever, save by means of the arched gateways, opens on a level with the ground, while directly above it, at a height of eight or ten feet, a latticed, bay window bows out a brief distance, and adds to the picturesqueness. The doorway enters immediately upon a stairway, leading directly upward to the students' quarters. The rooms all open directly upon the staircase, so that there is no necessity of one student being annoyed by the passage of another through his rooms.

On each floor a hallway running perpendicular to the staircase accomplishes this end.

Every variety of quarters is provided in the various houses, suites of rooms, single apartments, and double bedrooms, and studies, so that the student of every circumstance is provided for. In fact, everything is done to insure the best of comforts for the most modest of sums. On each floor, a bath is provided for the occupants of the floor, that proper attention may be given the hygienic needs of the student This does away for four students, each floor housing that many.

The arrangement that is usually found is a hallway perpendicular to the staircase leading on either side to four rooms. Toward the street are a bedroom and a study, and a similar arrangement on the interior. Each study owns a bedroom and study. The fittings of each of these rooms are idealistic—open fireplaces, extensive window seats, and rows of book shelves—every provision for the student's comfort.

The gateways, with their castle formation, their high turrets and battlements, will house the "keepers," doing service somewhat similar to the old Moorish watch tower. At a stated hour the gates are swung in place, and admission for the night denied all later comers.

These gateways, four in number, in the centre of each side afford excellent architectural approaches, and are really very picturesque.

The interior courts, the "quad" and "triangle," as they will likely be known, will be intersected by pathways crossing them in diverse directions. The whole will otherwise be an unbroken lawn. Lawns of four feet depth will also surround the exterior of the houses, and a fine row of large, white elms will be planted along its border. In fact, any feature which will add to the beauty of the whole will be introduced.

Much of the money has been presented. To donors of $10,000 the privilege of naming a single house or "stairway," as they are to be termed, is given. Some of these names are typical. Twenty such houses are already named, and it is likely that before the system is completed everywhere will bear its separate and distinct name. Thus the student giving his address will state it: "No. 2 Franklin Stairway, South Quad," or "No. 4 Harrison Stairway, South Triangle." Most of those already named are memorials.

Nothing should tend more to the development of a proper esprit de corps than the erection of these structures. They will probably be the one needed impetus to make the University of Pennsylvania the greatest institution of learning in America.

Boy's Blow Killed an Old Man.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 6.—John Freel, sixty years old, of 714 Garfield Avenue, who was struck on the head with an oar by Robert Roupach, sixteen years old, ten days ago, died this morning. Roupach, who had been released on bail, was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Roupach had picked up a boat adrift in Newark Bay. He says Freel tried to take the boat from him, and that he struck only after Freel struck him. When Roubach was released a physician certified that Freel was out of danger.

The Dexter in Greenport Harbor.

GREENPORT, L. I., Nov. 6.—The United States revenue cutter Dexter arrived in Greeport Harbor at noon on a cruising expedition, under command of Capt. Congdon, formerly of the United States warship Chase. The Vigilance Committee on board the Dexter are rowing about the bay inspecting the papers on different craft, after which the ship will sail for City Island.

THE CANAL WILL BE APPROVED

Congress May Not at Once Indorse the Report of the Commission — Foreign Affairs May Delay United States Action.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Although the report of the commission appointed under the provision of the last Sundry Civil act to make an inspection of the proposed Nicaragua Canal is withheld from the public and will not be given out until such time as the President may stipulate, it is understood, from reliable sources, that the commission finds that the canal can be built well within the $100,000,000 which it has been held will be necessary. The route already selected is found to be the best adapted for the purposes of the canal, and the whole scheme of construction is commended.

What will be done by the next Congress is still an undetermined quantity. Senator Morgan believes that if the Canal bill is reintroduced and urged it will pass both houses. It certainly has a very respectable majority in the Senate, but its success in the House depends upon several contingencies. That there is an actual majority in its favor is not doubted, but the expenditure of such a large sum of money immediately, in the face of an approaching Presidential election, may cause the matter to be delayed by those in charge of the party management in the House. This, at least, is the view of some who have considered the matter.

Senator Morgan is prepared to follow in the lead of any one who will interest himself in this matter, and he believes that Congress will eventually give its support to the construction of this canal.

"The next Congress will be a very busy one," said Mr. Morgan, "for our foreign relations appear to be occupying much of the attention of the State Department. Many interesting questions are before the country—Hawaii, Cuba, Alaska, Venezuela, and the Bering Sea claims—and Congress will doubtless have much to say upon these matters. If the Venezuelan correspondence has reached a finished state, I have no doubt that the State Department will transmit it to Congress. The Alaskan boundary question is in a great measure closely allied to that pending between Great Britain and the South American republic. There can be but one conclusion to that dispute. This Government will certainly never admit the British contention that the ten marine leagues of our coast line begin at the outer edge of the islands that stud the coast, and we will never submit that proposition to arbitration, either. It is too absurd to be considered seriously. The only thing we have to fear is that the matter will be delayed so long that the real point at issue will become clouded and the truth will be obliterated. We should see that this is not done. We should insist that the question be speedily settled. England has a fashion of postponing things of this sort and then encouraging encroachments up to the point where its claim begins. If we do permit delay, we may look for trouble in the future."

SCHOOL RECESS NOT EXTENDED

BOARD OF EDUCATION BELIEVES ONE HOUR IS SUFFICIENT.

To Issue a Circular on the Compulsory Education Law—A Request for Asphalt Pavements.

The most interesting feature of the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon was the report of the Committee on By-laws regarding the noon recess in the schools.

The movement to extend the recess from one to two hours was organized by Commissioner Charles Strauss, the principal reason given for the change being that at present the school children have not sufficient time to eat their luncheons.

"In its report yesterday the Committee on By-laws stated that it believed that one hour was sufficient for the recess; that the danger of dyspepsia would be obviated if parents would give their children a substantial and wholesome luncheon, instead of obliging them to depend upon pie shops and candy stands, and that it would be contrary to the wishes of the larger number of parents to increase the length of the noon recess and lengthen the session in the afternoon, as would be necessary in order to cover the full school session as prescribed.

The following resolution accompanied the report:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to make any change in the duration of sessions in the public schools of the city.

Commissioner Strauss offered a resolution, which, in a modified form, was adopted, directing that the full recess hour, as provided, should be allowed in the city schools.

The board approved of the appointment of Adelaide Haight as Principal of Primary School No. 23. The appointment of Mary Shires to a position in the schools went over on a technicality.

It was decided that a circular communication regarding the compulsory education law be prepared for transmittal to parents and guardians.

A resolution was adopted, prohibiting the employment of permanent substitute teachers in any capacity but that of teachers.

It was resolved that a letter be sent to Mayor Strong, requesting that asphalt pavements be laid in front of certain schoolhouses.

The case of Joseph F. Darling, who made charges against School Trustees some time ago, and against whom counter-charges were made, was again postponed, as the committee having it in charge was not prepared to deal with a matter which it characterized as one affecting "the honor, welfare, and prosperity of the public-school system of the city."

D. Freed, a dealer in wall paper at 74 Mott Street, was appointed School Trustee for the Sixth Ward. When the appointment of James K. Paulding as School Trustee for the Tenth Ward came up, the board went into executive session. It was said that the people in the ward, who are mostly Hebrews, do not object to him personally, but simply because he is not of the Jewish faith.

Captain and Steersman Killed.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The canalboat W. H. Swift, loaded with hay, from Canada, bound for New-York, was destroyed by fire about 1 o'clock this morning, and the Captain, "Larry" Sutton of Rondout, and the steersman, James Burke of Waterford, were both burned to death. It was supposed by the citizens who saw the fire that they had escaped to the shore. The bodies were found at 6 o'clock this morning. It is said that both men were under the influence of liquor last night, and it is presumed that they upset a lamp, which started the fire on the boat.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson Ill.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, lecturer and littérateur, is ill with gastric trouble at his home in Cambridge. He has been compelled to cancel all his lecture engagements, and is unable to see any one except his family and physicians. His recovery will not be so speedy as in the case of a younger man, but as he has always had a strong constitution, no fears are entertained of a fatal termination of the disease.

New-York Public Library.

The Trustees of the New-York Public Library met yesterday in the Astor Library to discuss the adoption of by-laws, proposed by John L. Cadwalader, Chairman of the Committee on By-Laws. The adoption of the by-laws will be the order of business at the next meeting.

DAVID HANNIGAN'S BRAIN

Many Witnesses Who Declare His Sister's Death Affected It.

WAS A WILD RIDER ON A BICYCLE

Contractors Unable to Do Business with Him—He Talked to Himself and in Other Ways Acted Strangely.

The trial of David F. Hannigan for shooting Solomon H. Mann May 23 was resumed yesterday before Judge Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. John B. Hannigan, brother of the accused, who was on the witness stand when court adjourned Monday, was called for redirect examination by Charles W. Brooke, counsel for the defendant.

He began by telling of the autopsy on the body of his sister, Loretta. At that time, he said, his brother David was wandering about the house, his head wobbling from side to side and his jaws working up and down. David entered the room where the autopsy was being performed, but the doctors put him out. The witness left the house on some business, and when he came back the autopsy was not completed. David was standing outside the door. The autopsy lasted three or four hours. David continued to walk about the house, vacantly staring about him, but speaking to no one. He also continued to shake his head.

The witness said his brother never rode a bicycle until three weeks after Loretta's death. The first time the witness saw him on a bicycle was the night previous to the shooting. The witness said to him: "How's this, Dave, that I see you on a bicycle?" David said he had to do something. This finished the direct examination.

One of the jurors asked if David Hannigan had ever been punished for attempting to shoot Mann at the bedside of the dying girl. The answer was "No."

John C. Barth testified that the defendant was very prompt in business affairs previous to his sister's death. After the death of Loretta David becamo careless in his habits and appearance. He looked like a drunken man. He seldom spoke, and appeared to be anxious not to have any one speak to him. He appeared to be "mixed up in his head."

Mr. Barth said he thought David smoked too much. He frequently forgot to carry out his business arrangements.

James F. Brown, a mason, of 120 West Ninetieth Street, the next witness, said he had had a long acquaintance with the defendant. The latter had been pleasant and lively in manner previous to his sister's death. After that event there was a change in his manner, and he acted "queer." The witness was told to define what ne meant by "queer." He said he saw David walk into a corner and nod his head toward the wall. He shook his arms up and down, and his lips moved as though he were speaking. He then began to associate with nod-carriers and laborers, and avoided his former companions.

Witness and Hannigan had begun work on the same building ten days before the shooting. Hannigan did not visit the building for five days before the shooting.

The next witness was Robert Dick of 333 West Eighty-fourth Street. He testified as to the change produced in Hannigan by the death of his sister. He said he thought Hannigan was irrational. Richard Johnson, boss carpenter, 31 West Eighty-second Street, gave similar testimony.

John Shea, an inspector in the Building Department, testified that he had workeu with Hannigan last Spring. Hannigan's manner was then cheerful. He saw David in Sixth Avenue the morning of the shooting. Hannigan entered a plumbing shop, walked up and down for a time in a very nervous manner, and then walked out without saying anything. His eyes were glassy and his mouth twitched. The witness said he considered Hannigan irrational that day.

William E. Tyson of Bergen Fields, N. J., said he knew Hannigan for ten years. He testified as to the latter's good character, and bright and energetic manner. He saw Hannigan one day before the shooting walkink down Third Avenue, with his head hanging down. Witness spoke to him, but he did not answer. Witness tapped him on the shoulder, and got from him an order for plumbing supplies, which showed a lack of sense. Mr. Tyson said he had done business, with Hannigan worth $100,000 a year, but on account of his irrational conduct closed business relations with him.

N. A. Jennings, a newspaper reporter, testified as to the ludicrous manner in which the Coroner's inquest was carried on. Charles Broadhead, also a reporter, testified as to the inquest. He said the proceedings were disgraceful. He saw Hannigan there, and he appeared to be gloomy and morose.

Ex-Police Justice John J. Ryan was next called. He testified that Hannigan was brought before him in the Yorkville Police Court the day after the shooting. He said Hannigan gave answers in his examination entirely foreign to the matter. The defendant's eyes were "wild," and altogether Mr. Ryan thought the defendant was irrational.

Mr. McIntyre cross-examined the ex-Justice, and offered in evidence a copy of Hannigan's examination. Lawyer Brooke argued against this admission, but Judge Ingraham overruled him.

Joseph Levins of 289 Amsterdam Avenue, a brother of John T. Levins, the business partner of Hannigan in the plumbing business, also testified as to the change wrought in David by the death of Loretta. He saw David do many strange things after his sister's death. He would walk up and down the streets nights with his head hanging down.

Levins said Hannigan bought a bicycle after his sister's death. He asked Levins to hold him on the bicycle while he was learning to ride. Hannigan made him ride down Amsterdam Avenue, from Ninetieth to Fifty-ninth Street.

"I ran as hard as I could to keep him from falling off, and was played out, but he started up the avenue again," the witness said.

Levins then told of the erratic manner of the defendant in the workshop. He could not see things directly in front of him. On the day of the shooting he made an engagement to ride the bicycle that evening.

The witness said he considered Hannigan irrational, judging from all these things.

Other witnesses gave similar testimony, and court was adjourned until to-day.

COMEDIAN CRANE'S SILVER WEDDING

Many Presents Given to the Actor and His Wife in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 6.—William H. Crane, the player, celebrated to-day the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage. Presents have been arriving at the hotel for Mr. Crane and his wife from friends all over the country. Mrs. Crane has not been forgotten, and she has received almost as many individual presents as her husband.

Mrs. Crane was Miss Ella Myers of Utica, N. Y. Since her marriage with Mr. Crane she has been with him constantly, and, though not a member of his profession, she has always had the deepest sympathy with his success. She has been his Treasurer and financier, and Mr. Crane says that most of the success he has attained is due to her good judgment. They are partners in business, besides being man and wife.

After the matinée performance of "His Wife's Father," this afternoon, the company supporting Mr. Crane presented to him and his wife a magnificent punchbowl, as a token of their regard.

Mrs. Cimfel Becomes Insane.

Sergt. Flood of Acting Chief Conlin's office yesterday received the following telegram from Clarkson, Neb.:

Where is Anton Cimfel, victim old Bill Vosburg, arrested Mott Haven Station Nov. 1? Mrs. Cimfel became insane from this occurrence. Can he come home? CLARKSON STATE BANK.

Cimfel came from Clarkson last week, and was fleeced out of $500 by Vosburg, the confidence man and green-goods steerer, who is under arrest. Cimfel has been detained in the House of Detention since Friday. The police want him as a witness at Vosburg's trial.

Sergt. Flood telegraphed to the Clarkson State Bank that Cimfel was in the House of Detention, and would be released as soon as Vosburg's trial came off.

A Naval Promotion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The President today promoted W. B. Day to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the navy.

KILLED HIMSELF WITH ACID

Henry Frank, Formerly a Leather Merchant, Found Dead in a Chatham Square Lodging House.

Henry Frank, formerly a leather merchant at 18 Brooklyn Bridge, was found dead in a room at the Glenmore lodging house, 4 Chatham Square, yesterday morning.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon, who made an autopsy, found that death was due to carbolic acid, which had evidently been taken with suicidal intent.

Frank was formerly in partnership with his brother Emanuel at 13 Brooklyn Bridge. The brother is still in business there. When he heard of Henry's death he called at the lodging house and said:

"I tried to keep him from drink. Once I had to let him go on account of drink. I took him back, and again let him go."

Emanuel Frank lives at 1,067 Lexington Avenue, and will take charge of the body. It will be sent to Albany, where Frank's wife and father, Simon P. Frank, live.

At the lodging house it was said that Frank had been stopping there frequently for the last three months. Sometimes he drank heavily. Last Tuesday night he went to his room with instructions to be called at 5 o'clock A. M. yesterday. When the watchman went to the room at that hour he found Frank dead on his couch.

FUNERAL OF MISS LILY CRIMMINS

Archbishop Corrigan Assisted at the Services in St. Patrick's.

Funeral services over the body of Miss Lily Irene Crimmins, daughter of John D. Crimmins, who died at the residence of her father, 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, Nov. 4, were held yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The cathedral was crowded. Archbishop Corrigan assisted in the services. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated by the Dominican priests, the Rev. Father Donahan being celebrant, the Rev. Father S. B. Hassenfuss deacon, and the Rev. Father Ennis subdeacon. The master of ceremonies was the Rev. Henry T. Veney of the cathedral.

One hundred boys and the same number of girls from St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum were present. Delegations of boys from the De La Salle Institute and from the Catholic Protectory, headed by their teachers, occupied seats in the aisle. A special place on the north side of the church had been set aside for 500 employes of John D. Crimmins.

A special musical programme, arranged by Organist W. F. Pecher, was sung, sixty boys from the orphan asylum singing the responses. There was also a double quartet of voices to sing the mass.

When the requiem mass was concluded Archbishop Corrigan gave the absolution. Then the body was taken to the family vault in the chapel of the Corpus Christi Monastery, Hunt's Point, N. Y., where Archbishop Corrigan read the last prayers for the dead before the interment.

Among those present at the services in the cathedral were the Rev. W. J. Daly, the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, the Rev. P. Daly, the Rev. Father Higgins, the Rev. Thomas F. Murphy, Vicar General Mooney, the Rev. Thomas F. Lynch, the Rev. James V. Galligan, the Rev. Joseph McMahon, and Vicar General Farley.

The family was represented by John D. Crimmins, Thomas E. Crimmins, Thomas D. Crimmins, Jr., and Miss Crimmins. Among others present were ex-Recorder Frederick Smyth, Judge-elect of the Supreme Court; Joseph J. O'Donohue, Chief Justice J. F. Daly, James J. Phelan, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Lawrence, Felix Mulgrew, J. Schukel, Ex-Mayor William R. Grace, Augustin Daly, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Frederic R. Coudert, David McClure, Walter Burke, James Floyd, Thomas Ryan, James Wallace, James Everard, Jacob Ruppert, and Thomas S. Brennan.

THINKS THE KATAHDIN A GOOD VESSEL

One of the Builders Discusses the Rejection of the Ram.

BATH, Me., Nov. 6.—Treasurer E. W. Hyde of the Bath Iron Works, which built the Katahdin, has issued this statement: "That the ram Katahdin on her official trip failed to make 17 knots is not the fault of the Government designers nor of her builders; nor does it show that the ram is in any sense a failure. The speed—17 knots, mentioned in the contract—was determined by the designers from data procured from tried models, and, having no model in any way similar to that of the ram, this could be but guess work. The designers did not calculate that a speed of 17 knots was necessary to the success of the ram as a naval vessel, but took that speed as the speed that could be obtained from the ordinary model. The ram would be just as effective at a speed of 15 knots as at 17. The principal object in the design was to have the vessel manoeuvre quickly (turning in a small radius, &c.,) and shot proof. These requirements have been carried out successfully by the designers, and the ram will be a useful and effective addition to our navy."

SCENIC AND HISTORIC PLACES

Meeting of Trustees Who Aim to Preserve Grounds Having Special Associations or Natural Beauty.

The first annual meeting of the association styled "Trustees of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects" was held in the Directors' room of the National Park Bank at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. President Andrew H. Green presided.

Among those present were William H. Webb, John M. Francis, Frederick W. Devoe, Alexander C. Chenoweth, Mornay Williams, Samuel Parsons, Jr., John Hudson Peck, Edward P. Hatch, and John Winfield Scott.

Mr. Green said that it is proposed to correspond with the various counties, cities, towns, and villages in the State relative to the public grounds located within their boundaries with a view of encouraging their care and preservation. It is also proposed to collect information concerning historic places and objects and facts about scenic features of conspicuous attractiveness which should properly come under the attention of the society.

The only business transacted at the meeting yesterday was the election of Trustees. The following Trustees were elected: William H. Webb, Samuel D. Babcock, John M. Francis, Andrew H. Green, Charles A. Dana, Oswald Ottendorfer, Chauncey M. Depew, Horace Porter, William Allen Butler, Mornay Williams, George G. Haven, Elbridge T. Gerry, Walter S. Logan, Henry E. Howland, and Edward P. Hatch.

Bank Failure in Washington.

NEW-WHATCOM, Washington, Nov. 6.—The failure of the Bellingham Bay National Bank Monday resulted in the suspension of the Bennett National Bank yesterday morning, leaving only one other banking concern in the city.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 9 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam.")

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other ports of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, via Christiania, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 12 M for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Nassau, per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Alfred Tolmie; at *3 PM for Rocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 9 AM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, also Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Columbia.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Port Darwin, from Baltimore, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Port Darwin";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., per steamship Allsa, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Allsa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other Mexican States and Vera Cruz must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 11:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 12 M for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Ardle.

SUNDAY.—At 7:30 AM for Progreso, per steamship Mexico, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Mexico.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 7 at 6:30 PM; on arrival at New-York of steamship Lituria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Nov. *10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 10 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Spree, Tu., Nov. 12, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Dec. 10, 10 AM
Werra, Sat., Nov. 16, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Dec. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Nov. 19, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Dec. 3, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda ..... Nov. 16 | †Kaiser W. II. .... Dec. 7
*Columbia ..... Nov. 23 | †Fulda ..... Jan. 4
†Ems ..... Nov. 30 | *Normannia ..... Jan. 8
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris.)
Fuerst Bismarck, Nov. 21, 11 A. M.
Augusta Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 A. M.
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (3½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York January 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the
WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Fort au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
NEW-YORK ..... Nov. 13 | PARIS ..... Dec. 4
ST. LOUIS ..... Nov. 20 | ST. LOUIS ..... Dec. 11
ST. PAUL ..... Nov. 27 | ST. PAUL ..... Dec. 18

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
KENSINGTON ..Nov. 13 | SOUTHWARK ..Nov. 27
FRIESLAND ..Nov. 20 | WESTERNLAND..Dec. 4
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, Nov. 13, 2 PM | Britannic, Dec. 11, 2 PM
Adriatic, Nov. 20, 8:30 AM | Majestic, Dec. 17, 11 AM
Germanic, Nov. 27, 2 PM | Germanic, Dec. 25, Noon
Teutonic, Dec. 4, 7 AM | Teutonic ..... Jan. 1
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River, Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New-York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 22, Feb. 22. The exhibition of reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 5, 15. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

A CRUISE to the MEDITERRANEAN
By specially chartered steamer, "Friesland," (7,116 tons,) 20 days visiting Spain, Germany, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo; 10 days in Palestine, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Nice; only $550 and up, excursions, fees, &c., included. Select programme.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Nov. 9, 10 A. M. | Campania, Nov. 23, 10 AM
Etruria, Nov. 16, 3 P.M. | Umbria, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli ..... Sat., Nov. 9, 8 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon .. Sat., Nov. 16, 5 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU ..... Nov. 12, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu ..... Nov. 21, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO ..... Nov. 30, 3 P. M.
GAELIC ..... Dec. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Dec. 21, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.) THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
FINANCE, Nov. 11. | ALLIANCA, Nov. 20.
For rates of freight and passage, apply to tne General Agents,
STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 35 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29, E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 5 P. M.
SEMINOLE ..... Friday, Nov. 8
CHEROKEE ..... Tuesday, Nov. 12
IROQUOIS ..... Friday, Nov. 15
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cent. & Penn. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agent, 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. via J. L. Adams, G. E. A. C.S.S.Co. N'Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R. 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. S.S. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., & Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30